THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 37 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We extract the following account of affairs in Central and South America from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*:—

COLOMBIA.

Quiet Restored—Financial Difficulties—Depression of Trade—Fear of a New Revolution.

PANAMA, Aug. 3.—Quiet has been completely restored throughout the State. The steamer Montijo sailed hence on the evening of the 1st inst. for Iona, where she will take General Ponce and the troops under his command on board, and convey them to Chiriqui to subjugate that department, and carry out the same programme enacted in the other departments of the interior.

She is expected to return to this port on the 10th instant with General Ponce and his forces, provided no opposition is met with from the Chiricanos, which I think is hardly to be expected now. The Provisional Government found great difficulty to raise the money to pay the owners of the Montijo the amount of her charter-money, the latter very properly refusing to credit the newly constituted authorities. The expenses already incurred by the Government in the last revolution are very heavy, and there is naturally no money in the exchequer. The loans and advances made by the merchants have been inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred by the late revolution. It was fully three days before enough money could be raised to pay for the chartering of the steamer, and the authorities were at last compelled to fall back upon the time-honored custom of borrowing from the merchants. In the present instance almost all the leading houses have paid their taxes in advance up to next December. What new dodge will be devised to get money when more is wanted, is not yet apparent; but it will be difficult to obtain it unless refuge is taken to forced loans, the last but almost effectual resort to fill an empty treasury. We are already beginning to reap some of the fruits of revolution; business is stagnated and lifeless, all commercial transactions with the interior are nearly suspended, confidence is shaken, and merchants and business men are loudly complaining of the injury done by the last revolution.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—We are, it seems, to have more trouble. News reached here to-day from the interior that General Ponce and General Meza have had a quarrel and the latter imprisoned. The nature of their quarrel, whether personal or from political motives, has not yet become sufficiently known; but there is every reason to believe that Meza will overthrow Ponce and set up a government of his own. General Correoso, one of the political pests of Panama, will hold on to the militia, as I informed you yesterday, and will not permit General Ponce to disband them. No doubt Correoso and Meza will join together, and in that case we shall have plenty of trouble and more hard times. It will at any rate be safe to predict that this Isthmus will not long remain quiet. The men who headed and successfully carried out the last revolution are men of influence and are no respecters of the laws—and it would be folly to suppose that they will favor any peaceful means, in carrying out their schemes of personal aggrandizement. In the meantime the foreigners are the real sufferers; they have the largest interests here, and they are the first to suffer the bad effects brought about by revolutions and political unquiet. It is rumored that the conservatives in the interior are preparing to effect a counter-revolution, and arms and ammunition are being secretly conveyed thither, so you may rest assured that there is yet trouble in store for us. Why don't the United States Government put an end to these oft-recurring troubles? They tend to embarrass the transit, endanger life and property—and jeopardize the interests of all parties both native and foreign. It is certain that under the present order of things we shall never have peace.

PERU.

Funeral of Marshal Castilla—Arrival of Immigrants—A Humane Act of the Government—The Arequipa Railroad.

LIMA, July 28.—Matters in Arequipa look every day more threatening to the peace of the country. The Government minister has directed a note to the Prefect of that department, in which he is warned not to countenance any revolutionary designs, but use force to check at once any and every disloyal act. On the 23d inst. the funeral of the Grand Marshal Ramon Castilla terminated. The remains, after the performance of high mass, were taken from the Cathedral and placed in the vault specially prepared by order of the Government. It is proposed at some future day to make this mausoleum to correspond with that which contains the remains of Napoleon I in the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

On the 22d 309 German colonists arrived at Callao. Their destination is the province of Puzazo, in pursuance of the contract made by the Peruvian Government with Messrs. Scollard and Martin.

The *Ministro de bienificiencia* has ordered that all Chinese invalids and coolies in reduced circumstances found begging in the streets, be conveyed to the Government hospital. This is a humane act in view of the rapid increase of the number of these unfortunates from year to year. As long as they remain in health they can obtain employment, though at extreme low rates, but when diseased or crippled in the service of their hard masters, they are thrown upon the world without the slightest commiseration. The French *Societe de Bienfaisance* has established a hospital in this city, intended for those whose means will not permit them to procure medical aid. Great good will flow from such an institution to the poor and needy of this city.

The Arequipa Railroad is progressing favorably. Every steamer from the South brings a complement of 250 to 300 laborers. Colonel Diego Masias has been named by the Government as superintendent of the working of the road. It is reported that a few skirmishes have taken place between the workmen from Chili and the Peruvians employed on the road, and that many cases of robbery have occurred. Mr. Patricio Gibson has been named Consul to Liverpool for this Government. Mr. Gibson, I am informed, goes on to Liverpool to make purchases of material for the Arequipa Railroad.

The disembarkation of the twelve cannon brought by the American ship James Chastin has been effected. Among these cannon there are three 500-pounders, and the rest are of different calibres. It has cost the Government $9000 by private contract to land these guns.

According to the reports of the banks of Lima, it appears that all are in a prosperous and thriving condition, and public confidence is being again established.

The health of the city is good, the yellow fever having almost entirely disappeared.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa-Rica Railroad—The Treaty with Nicaragua.

The 4th of July was appropriately observed throughout all the different Central American States by the resident Americans, the various consulate and public offices making their usual display of flags, etc.

The President of the Costa Rica Railroad Company has addressed a memorial to Mr. Seward, asking him to give his influence to support the claim of the Company against the Costa Rica Government, the contract, as your readers will remember, having been declared null and void by the latter. The Company are desirous of going on with the work, but they are prevented by the Government—hence the claim. Mr. Lyman Reynolds had arrived at San Jose de Costa Rica, and was to begin to build the telegraph line from Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, to the capital, at once.

As all the material for the work is already on the spot, it is estimated that the line will be finished by the 1st of next November. As soon as the Cuba cable will connect with Aspinwall, the Government will continue the line to the Atlantic side, and connect with the cable, so that this republic will be in direct communication with the world. The new telegraph line from Amatitlan to the city of Guatemala is now in perfect working order.

The treaty concluded between the Nicaraguan Government and the United States on the 21st of June, has been ratified by the Congress of the former Government, and is now the law of the land.

Quiet prevails throughout the Central American States.

WEST INDIES.

Later News by Steamer.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Columbia, we have the following advices from the West Indies:—

HAYTI.

The Brigands Arming for Battle.

From the *Independance* of Jacmel, of the 14th of July, we quote the following:—

"For the last two days the brigade who infested the neighborhood have assembled at a given point, provided with ammunitions of war. Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., Gen. Vernevet, whose valor is well known, left the city at the head of a detachment. After an hour's march the troops reached the neighborhood of Gaste and Monbain. There they met the enemy, superior in numbers, and strongly entrenched. The combat was protracted and bloody. In about an hour's time our ammunition failed us, and the General gave an order to retreat. J. Dominique, however, charged and carried the entrenchments at the head of fifteen brave Jacmelians, and took from the enemy arms and ammunition. General J. P. Hector, who had returned to Jacmel for the purpose of protecting that place from the attacks of the Piquets, had issued a decree proclaiming Thomas Christi an outlaw, and offering 5000 Haytien dollars reward for his head. Thomas Christi is at the head of the Piquets, a lawless set, represented as proclaiming no political principle whatever, but whose object is said to be robbery and assassination.

An attack had been made by the Dominicans on the territory of Hayti. Les Anses a Petre had been taken, General Toussaint Boyer and his son murdered, Grand Gosier sacked, and Saltrou burned down.

The traitor Baez, President of St. Domingo, after negotiating the sale of a portion of the territory of St. Domingo, wishes to encroach on our frontiers, but we shall soon show these monsters that we prefer to make the sacrifice of our liberty before submitting ourselves and our families to their outrages.

An Official Visit by the American Minister.

The latest accounts furnish the following through a correspondent:—

"Mr. Hollister, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, at Port-au-Prince, after having obliged the Haytiens who had taken refuge under his flag, to leave the Consulate on June 20, took his departure on the Penobscot for Gonaives on an official visit. On his arrival there he was received by Victorin Chevalier, Salnave's General with unusual honors, a salute being fired from the forts of the town. Mr. Hollister, in company with Victorin Chevalier visited the forts of the town and dined with Victorin, the American flag flying during the whole time. The next morning Mr. Hollister left Gonaives and proceeded to Mole St. Nicholas, which place, it is openly asserted, he designs making the headquarters of the United States in the West Indies.

The revolution must and will succeed, munitions of all sorts having been provided to the army of 4000 men before Port-au-Prince. No mercy, writes the General-in-Chief, will be shown to the murderers who attempted to assassinate Geffrard and his family on the 23d of February, 1868.

Later news from Jacmel, dated July 24, gives us intelligence of moment.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Country in a State of Revolution.

The *Gleaner*, of July 24, publishes the following:—

"The news from St. Domingo is to the 10th inst. That country is now in a complete state of revolution. At various points strong forces under well accredited chiefs, are gathered for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. In a central position stands General Manzueta, in command of a column; he is one of the most implacable enemies of President Baez. On the frontiers of the South, General Ogando Moreno and others have risen. On the frontiers of the North, General Polanco had also taken up arms. There is no doubt that Baez will fall very soon, for public opinion is very unfavorable to him, and he is detested on account of his desire to sell the country to the Spaniards or Americans. A general revolution is imminent, and it is very probable that General Luperon, who is the chief of the present movement in the Dominican Republic, will assume the power. General Luperon is now in this city (Kingston) on his way to St. Domingo, attended by some of his friends."

JAMAICA.

Dates from Kingston are to July 24. The health of the island was good. W. M. Anderson, Esq., the Immigration Agent-General in the island, had left here for England in the last packet, *en route* for India, where he will act as Immigration Agent for this island. Hitherto planters had complained very much of the class of coolies sent them, and hence the necessity for Mr. Anderson's presence in India, where he will be able to select such laborers as are really adapted to the work to be performed. It is said he will be so engaged for at least three years.

LUNACY.

Another Questionable Case—A Mother Struggling for her Child.

The question of insanity is again before the New York courts. The case is thus reported in the *Times*:—

The relator, John Hasler, obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of getting the custody of a child aged 2 years and 9 months, named George Hasler. The facts of the case, as thus far divulged on the investigation, are as follows:—John A. Hasler and Eliza, the respondent herein, were for several years husband and wife, and so far as the public have a right to know anything about their domestic affairs, they lived together very happily until some time in the beginning of the year 1867. The record shows that in March of that year the husband became satisfied that his wife was a lunatic—or at least that she had spells of lunacy—and acting under the belief that she was utterly unfit to have the charge of a family and to direct the affairs of a household, he took such steps as caused her, the wife and mother, to be imprisoned in a lunatic asylum from March to December of last year, when she, after much exertion, and through the intervention of a brother, was released.

On the side of the respondent it is insisted that she never was insane; that the wife of John August Hasler was deprived of her liberty because it was the policy of Mr. Hasler to send out his lawful wife and the mother of his child from his house, so that he might do what he pleased with his housekeeper—a woman named Louisa Zohn. The wife says the petitioner never was a good husband, whatever he may have been as a father, etc. Affidavits were read to the effect that Mrs. Hasler had commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, charging him with having committed adultery with Louisa Zohn. It appears from the papers that Louisa often suffered herself to be addressed, by servants and others, as Mrs. Hasler, and this during the time when every person connected with the family, and all the friends of the same, knew that the proper Mrs. Hasler was in the lunatic asylum. The traverse to the writ having been entered, the petitioner answered by denying each and every allegation. The Judge said there was a distinct issue of the fact, which must be tried before the court. One of the counsel suggested a reference, whereupon the Judge said:—"No, there can be no reference in cases of this kind; this issue must be heard in open court."

The further hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

TEXAS.

Official Report of the Millican Riot.

From the official report submitted to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Twentieth Sub-District of Texas, we glean the following facts relative to the Millican riot.—

Some time in June last about fifteen men dressed and known as Ku-Klux, attempted to frighten the freedmen by marching through their village. The freedmen rallied and fired into the Ku-Klux's, who quickly dispersed, leaving their arms, clothing, etc. This excited the freedmen, and fearing that the whites would revenge themselves, they (the freedmen) armed and commenced drilling, and forming a military organization, which excited the fears of the whites, who requested me to stop the carrying of arms by the freedmen. I informed them that as soon as they (the whites) would put a stop to the incursions of the Ku-Klux's, I would prevent the freedmen from drilling, etc. This was agreed to, and I issued an order "that no armed band, organization, or secret society not authorized by law" would be permitted. This quieted whites and blacks, and nothing occurred until the unfortunate occurrence of the 15th, which, from the best information I can glean, is as follows:—

A freedman, named Miles Brown, was supposed to have been hung. Brooks directed Harry Thomas to raise sufficient men to hunt his body. Harry collected about thirty men and marched them through town in military order. This was sufficient to cause uneasiness among the whites. Harry proceeded to the Brazos river bottom, and was joined by about twenty more men in going to the place where it was supposed they would find the freedman. On the way they met one Andrew Halliday, who had some words with a freedman, Robert. (It was rumored, and was supposed by the freedmen, that Halliday had murdered the freedman Miles.) Halliday sent information to the town that the party of freedmen had surrounded his house and were threatening to hang him, whereupon about thirty whites armed themselves and went to his assistance. The Deputy Sheriff fearing trouble, summoned more men, followed and overtaking the whites, took charge, etc. As the whites made a turn in the road, they found themselves face to face with the blacks, and while the Mayor and the Deputy Sheriff were talking to the freedmen, some one fired a musket; the whites say the first fire was from the freedmen, but I believe that Halliday gave the first fire. This is the evidence of a freedman who was wounded, but has not been substantiated by further testimony. At this a general fire commenced from the whites, the blacks dispersing and running in every direction. The parties then returned to town, and I am informed by the Mayor that he and others repaired to the freedmen's village and had an interview with Brooks, who claimed that his men had been killed, and would not agree to any terms of peace. This caused intense excitement in town, and was the foundation of hundreds of foolish rumors about the organization of the blacks, as above mentioned. There has been for some time past a great antipathy against this freedman, Brooks, by the white population, and accusations of a grave character have been made against him. This I believe is mere prejudice, and cannot be sustained by facts. The number killed and wounded is as follows:—Harry Thomas, c. m., the leader of the freedmen; Moses Hardy, c. m.; King Holiday, c. m., wounded on the 17th; Dan Zepher, c. m., killed on Thursday, the 16th; George E. Brooks, c. m., preacher, supposed to have been killed on the 18th. Wounded—Mac Moore, c. m., shot through right shoulder, slight wound, and Robert ——, c. m., wounded and missing. Making in all, five killed and one wounded, and one wounded and missing. I am of opinion that there was no just cause for the above-mentioned riot; that it was founded and based upon the excitability of the people, and aggravated by foolish rumors afloat in the vicinity.

Outrages by the Indians.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* of July 29 says:—"The train of Dr. Diffenderfer, which arrived from El Paso on Monday, accompanied by three wagons belonging to Thomas Allen, of San Elizario, was attacked by Apaches at the first camp on the Pecos river, on the road to this place, on the 16th instant, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while encamped; the mules being about one hundred yards from the wagons, the Indians suddenly made a dash out from an Arroyo in the rear of the train. One of the herders had previously observed an Indian sneaking up behind a bush and fired at him; upon this alarm being given, the mounted Indians made the charge. Mr. Sutton of Diffenderfer's train, and Mr. Allen were first on the ground with their rifles; the teamsters soon followed, and a general charge was made; the Indians finding themselves foiled, suddenly turned and precipitately fled. They were fancifully dressed and painted, their hair tied up in red flannel, or some other similar material. But for the promptness of the defense the whole herd would have undoubtedly been captured. This attack proves conclusively that the road to El Paso is not as safe as is generally imagined.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A Cunning False Pretender in Custody.

The New York *World* of this morning says:—"Detective Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, having in custody Moses E. Ludington, whom he had arrested in Chicago, on charges of fraud. It is alleged that some months ago Ludington came to this city, and by means of his respectable and good business tact succeeded in obtaining from wholesale merchants in this city over $70,000 worth of goods of various descriptions, and which were by his order shipped to his address in Chicago. Ludington had obtained from Hull, Ingleson & Co., of No. 52 Walker street, $6000 worth of goods, and the firm received information that Ludington was engaged in somewhat peculiar transactions. It appears that the goods were received at his store in Chicago at the front door, and during the night removed by the rear door to an auction store, where they were sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Not relishing these vagaries, the firm of Hull, Ingleson & Co., made a complaint of fraud against Ludington. A requisition was obtained from Governor Fenton, of this State, on Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, asking for the arrest and rendition of the accused. Armed with this document Detective Barker proceeded to Chicago, and, after a protracted search, found and arrested Ludington. The latter claimed to be under arrest by the United States Marshal under the Bankruptcy act, but as the detective found him free of all restraint, he took charge of him. He disclaimed all intention of desiring to defraud his creditors, but stated that he had lost all his money playing "poker." During the trip from Chicago Ludington made a desperate attempt to escape from his captor. When the train was nearing Toledo, Ohio, going at the rate of thirty miles per hour, the prisoner professed to desire to enter the private room of the car, and the detective permitted him to do so, but as a precautionary measure stationed himself on the rear platform of the car. He had not been there many minutes, when he perceived Ludington crowding through the window with the evident intent of jumping from the train. Barker at once drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot him, whereupon the prisoner drew in his head and accepted the situation.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the West Indies—Jealousies of European Diplomats—War News.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HAYTI.

Festivities of an American Man-of-war—Jealousy of European Diplomats—War News.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Before the United States steamer Penobscot left Port au Prince a grand banquet was given aboard, at which General Chevalier was entertained by the American Minister, Hollister. The party afterwards visited the Mole Nicholas, which is designated as the rendezvous of the American naval vessels in Haytien waters. At this the English, French, and Spanish Ministers are jealous and condemn the American Minister. They have protested against the attempts which they allege are made to annex part of the island to the United States. Generals Lynch and Normill, the Caco chiefs, had abandoned Carrefour, near the capital, and President Salnave's troops had reoccupied it. Soulouque's wife has strongly espoused the cause of President Salnave. She is reported as having considerable influence. The revolutionists seemed to be dissatisfied with the meagre results of the war. President Salnave's popularity appeared to be on the increase. The mountaineers are very active.

FROM JAMAICA.

Troops Sent to Nassau—The Cable Bill Passed—Haytien Refugees.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Our advices from Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 10th inst.

Troops had been sent to Nassau on the island of New Providence. The Telegraph bill had passed, and the laying of the cable will be immediately undertaken. Tonnage is wanted at Kingston. Spices are rotting in the warehouses owing to low prices. The British gunboat Mullet will probably go to Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, and the Phœbe to Port-au-Prince. Three vessels had arrived at Kingston in ballast from Haytien ports. They found it impossible to get freight in the ports of departure. A French gunboat had arrived at Kingston, with fifty Haytien refugees aboard. They report that the Cacos had taken La Riviere.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 13—A. M.—Consols 93⅞ for money, and 94 for account. United States Five-twenties, 71¾; Illinois Central, 92¼; Erie, 36½. Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

FRANKFORT, August 13—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75⅜@75½.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—A. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. California Wheat has advanced to 12s. Sugar heavy at 36s. duty paid.

The British ship Brian Boroihome, from Dublin, August 1, for Quebec, has been lost at sea. The master and first mate were saved.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 13—P. M.—Consols 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for account. United States Five-twenties, 71¾. Illinois Central, 92. Atlantic and Great Western, 40.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—P. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Cheese advanced to 60s. Bacon advanced to 50s. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow declined to 45s. 3d. Sugar quite and steady.

ANTWERP, August 13—P. M.—Petroleum, 52f.

FROM CHICAGO.

Adjournment of the Scientific Convention—Base-Ball Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Association for the Advancement of Science finally adjourned yesterday. Its next meeting is to be held at Salem, Mass., August 13, 1869. The following officers were elected:—President, Colonel John W. Foster, Chicago; Vice-President, Professor Ogden N. Reed, of Columbia College, New York; General Secretary, Professor J. C. Marsh, of New Haven; Treasurer, Professor E. Lynn, of Philadelphia.

The base-ball match yesterday between the Union, of Morrisani, New York, and the Excelsior, of Chicago, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 31 to 21.

FROM OMAHA.

Desperate Fight of Scouts with the Pawnee Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—The Aldermanic excursion reached Omaha, after a very pleasant trip, at 5 P. M. The party were hospitably received, and will remain as guests of the city till 4 P. M. to-day.

Major North, commanding the Pawnee scouts, with a detachment of Pawnees, while hunting buffalo near Republican river was attacked by a large body of Sioux and Cheyennes. The fight is represented as very fierce; two Pawnees were killed and a number wounded; four horses were killed and several Sioux are reported killed. The Pawnees returned to the vicinity of Fort Kearney yesterday.

Max Klinger, the Boy Murderer, to be Hung.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The German boy, Max Klinger, who murdered his uncle and tried to kill his aunt, has been sentenced to-day to be hung on the 6th of October. He received the sentence without a word or any show of emotion.

La Porte, California, Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The town of La Porte, in this State, was destroyed by fire on the 10th instant. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Political Movements—Preparations for the Canvass.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The State Democratic Central Committee and chairmen of the various county committees will meet at the Butterfield House to-morrow.

The chairmen of the various county committees are also to assemble for the purpose of consulting and perfecting their local organizations. The State Committee will decide upon the time and place for holding the next State Convention. The attendance of the Democratic representative men is large. All sections of the State are represented. New York city is represented here in good force, and deeply interested in the subject of the nomination for Governor. While Tweede, Sweeney, Fields, and others declare that New York will send up a united delegation for Hoffman, Supervisor Fox and others are favoring Henry C. Murphy.

The feeling here is unmistakably for Hoffman, who, it is agreed, is not only the strongest man, but most entitled to the nomination. There are outside influences in his favor, prominent among which is an appeal of the Germans in his behalf, who say his nomination will strengthen the Democracy outside of the State as well as inside. The State Convention will be held on the 31 or 10th of September, and will probably be called in Albany, though Syracuse, through General Green, again asks for it. The assembled politicians are in lively consultation this evening, and the Butterfield Hotel presents an animated scene. There is much enthusiasm and confidence, and the campaign is evidently to be fought with vigor and determination. Many have embraced the occasion to pay their respects to Governor Seymour, who is in excellent health and spirits, and who has received his political friends both at his headquarters, the Butterfield House, and at his farm at Deerfield.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Reading, 91½; Canton Company, 45½; Erie Railroad, 57⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 128⅛; Illinois Central, 146¾; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 135¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 112½; do. new, 109⅞; 10-40s, 109⅜; Gold, 147½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109½.

Shocking Murder in New Jersey.

The New York *Telegram*, of yesterday, says:—On Monday a murder occurred at a place known as Shark River, in Ocean county, N. J., distant about six miles from Long Branch. The particulars are briefly as follows:—For some time past an intimacy is said to have existed between the wife of Hartson Fleming, the murdered man, and William Woolley, all residents of the vicinity. On Monday last, while Woolley was on a visit to the house, he had a quarrel with Fleming's wife and used many opprobious epithets towards her. Fleming interfered to protect his spouse, and ejected her assailant. Woolley then went home, loaded a musket with a double charge of buckshot, and returning, walked up to Fleming, placed the weapon against his (Fleming's) stomach, and fired. A frightful wound was inflicted, and Fleming's death resulted in a few moments. Woolley, after committing the deed, fled to the woods, where he made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. After having nearly severed the windpipe he abandoned the design and returned covered with blood to the scene of the murder, where he was arrested. This is the first case of murder that has ever occurred in this vicinity, and has created great excitement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 13, 1868.

The Money Market has undergone no change, the supply of capital being largely in excess of the demand, and the sales of "call loans" continue to rule from 4 to 6 per cent. Trade is improving, and the new crop of wheat is coming forward freely. The South counts upon a cotton crop of 2,500,000 bales, a considerable portion of which is already taken. The army worm has appeared in some remote sections of Alabama and Texas, but not in sufficient force to create much alarm. Indeed, it is no credit to the skill of experts that some method of destroying these pests *en masse* has not been devised long ago. The gratifying sign visible in Southern trade is that we are now receiving large shipments of wheat and other products from that section instead of sending provisions thither as was the case only last year. This indicates reviving strength and means. The negro laborers, at the same time, are manifesting less confidence in the professions of disorganizing agitators, and are returning to old rules of thrift and industry. This favorable reaction toward work and reason brightens the prospect on every side.

Stocks were dull this morning, without much change in prices. Registered, 1881, 115⅞a116; coupon do., 115⅞a116; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾a110; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114⅞a115; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110⅞a111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼a112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 109a109¼; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 109¼a109⅜; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 109¼a109½; Ten-forties, registered, 105⅞a106; Ten-forties, coupons, 109¼a109½. State loans closed at 104½ bid for the first series, 107½ for the second do., and 108⅝ for the third do. City loans are unchanged.

In the speculative shares the only activity was in Catawissa Railroad preferred, which ruled largely at 33¼@33½, an advance of ¼. Reading Railroad closed quiet at 45⅞@45⅞. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 53; Camden and Amboy at 127½; Little Schuylkill at 44¼; Norristown at 69; and North Pennsylvania at 33.

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Read 6s. '43-80....	98	100 sh	Cata Pf......b60..	33¼
$1000	Leh 6s. gold l........	88½	100	do.........b60..	33½
1 sh	Reading............	46	100	do.............c..	33½
8 sh	Leh V R............	54½	100	do.............c..	33¼
50 sh	Penna R............	53½	400	do.........b60..	33½
5 sh	W Phila R...s5..	65	100	do.........s30..	33½
100 sh	Cata Pf......s60..	33½			

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	147⅜	11·00 A. M.	147⅜
10·08 "	147¼	11·25 "	147⅛
10·12 "	147⅛	11·30 "	147⅜
10·15 "	147⅜	12·09 P. M.	147⅛
10·30 "	147¼	12·16 "	147¼
10·34 "	147⅛	12·20 "	147¼
10·45 "	147⅜	12·22 "	147⅜
10.48 "	147¼	12·30 "	147⅛

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¼@109½; 3 days, 109⅞@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115⅞@115¾; old 5-20s, 114⅝@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅜; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1867, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. Gold, 147⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 109@109¼; do. July, 1867, 109@109¼; 1868, 109@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118½; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 147⅜@147½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115½; do. 1862, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1864, 110⅜@110½; do., 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1865, new, 109@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147¼@147½. Silver, 138@140.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:—

"Money continues in full supply at 3 per cent. on Government and 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. There is a slight increase in demand, but it is not sufficient to employ the large amount of idle capital remaining here.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts for customs, $752,000; for gold notes, $68,000; total receipts, $1,902,145·86; total payments, $604,790·69; balance, $80,718,242·07.

"In Freights the market is very dull and lower. To Liverpool, 11,000 bush. corn at 5d. per steamer, and 500 boxes cheese, do., at 25s.

"The Michigan Southern Railroad have obtained the right to increase their capital from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. This is not done to raise money, as has been stated, but is done to place the direction in position to extend the road to Akron, or to consolidate with the Lake Shore line, as the best interests of the Company may require. The enjoiner of the cash dividend came to grief yesterday, Judge Barnard refusing to continue the case and informing the plaintiff Prouty's counsel that he had no case, and that the Company were solvent and responsible."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The gold market developed a strong upward tendency this morning, and after opening at 146⅜ and selling at 146¼, it advanced gradually, in the midst of considerable excitement, to 146⅞, and at three o'clock stood very firm at 146⅞. Subsequently, under a heavy pressure to buy, it advanced to 147⅛, and the latest quotation on the street was 146⅞@147. The volume of business transacted was large, and the demand was mainly from importers, foreign bankers, and other strong parties who believe that the premium will rise considerably higher under financial and commercial influences alone, and that the political agitation inseparable from the Presidential canvass and election will aggravate its upward tendency. There is a very large 'short' interest outstanding of recent creation, and the purchases to 'cover' this will probably carry the price higher in the immediate future than it would otherwise go. The failure of an outside broker, involved in heavy gold operations, was reported in the gold room this morning, and to such a reckless extent have 'short' sales been made since Thursday morning last by weak parties that it will not be surprising if more failures occur during the next few days. Our imports continue to preponderate largely over our exports, the value of the former at this port from the 1st of January to the 1st of August having been $145,173,534 in specie, freight and duty unpaid, while that of the exports during the same time, or rather up to the 4th instant, was only $99,079,058 in currency. For the week ending on the 11th instant, the exports, exclusive of specie, were valued at $3,209,312, while the imports for the week ending on the 7th instant amounted to $6,046,093 in specie. The fact that notwithstanding the persistent hammering of the market since Wednesday last it failed to decline at any time below 145⅝, has strengthened confidence in a rise from its present point, as 146 is regarded as what is technically called 'hardpan' for some time to come. There was a good borrowing demand for coin, but the supply was abundant, and loans were made 'flat' and at two and three per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $83,269,000 the gold balances to $2,387,159, and the currency balances to $3,845,685. The amount of coin and bullion held by the Bank of France on the 30th of July was £49,042,200 sterling, the largest aggregate yet held by that institution at any one time. On the 29th ult. the Bank of England held only £21,964,651 of specie and bullion in both departments, and it is noteworthy that nearly all the gold latterly imported into England has found its way immediately into the Bank of France. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $44,000 in coin in payment of interest during the day. In explanation of there having been no shipment of specie by the Scotia on account of the Alaska payment it is understood that two transfers were made by telegraph in the sum of £100,000 each to Messrs. Baring Brothers, in London, by Messrs. Raphael & Sons and Messrs. Stern Brothers, on account of their correspondents in this city, the exchange being settled here after receipt of advices that the transfers had been made on the basis of 109¾@109⅞ for sixty days bills.

"There has been a somewhat firmer market for railway shares and border State stocks to-day than we have had to record of late, but the speculative feeling of the street continues tame, and the task of sustaining prices devolves entirely upon cliques. The outside public displays great apathy with respect to all Stock Exchange movements; and the brokers and other professional speculators act with extreme caution. Towards the close the improvement of the morning was lost, and there was more pressure to sell than to buy. Money continues abundant at three and four per cent. on call, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. In discounts there is no activity, and the best grade of commercial paper is still scarce and quoted at 5½@6 per cent.

"There has been a very confident feeling all day in the market for Government securities, and especially with regard to the home bonds, as distinguished from those for which there is a foreign demand. The inquiry was chiefly for the Five-twenties of the new issue of 1865 and 1867, while the exportable bonds were neglected."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13.—There is no spirit in the Flour Market, but with receipts and stockholders all firm in their views. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·37½@9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is rather stronger, but we make no changes in prices; sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·35@2·43; and 500 bushels No. 1 spring at $2·25. Rye is worth $1·65 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·27@1·30; and Western mixed at $1·25@1·26. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 85@88c.; and Ohio at 90c.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 ℔ ton.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............65|11 A. M..............74|2 P. M..............78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Abbie M. Franklin, Holbrook, Trieste, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. Means, Wells, Boston, Geo S. Reppiler.
Schr Lady Emma, Sneden, Norfolk, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, D. Brittain.
Schr Martha, Smith, Salem, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Bristol, do.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Providence, do.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with wood to captain.
Schr J. S. Ehrman, Traverse, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, from Dennisville.
Schr Reading RR. No 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from New Haven.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, from Fox's Island.
Schr Somerset, Foulke, from Salisbury, Mass.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 11—6 P. M.—Brig Speed, from Philadelphia for Cork, went to sea last night.

The North German schr Johanna, Hubert, from Tampico for Falmouth, put into the Breakwater this morning for medical assistance, the captain and nearly all the crew being sick.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 6th inst., and sailed next day for New Orleans.

Barque Cardenas, Payne, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst.

Barque Thomas, Wortendyke, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst.

Barque Meaco, Wortinger, hence, at Cienfuegos 2d instant.

Brig Marion, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., yesterday.

Schrs S. B. Franklin, Franklin, from Boston; S. S. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton; and Alexander, West, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Providence 10th instant.

Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

Schrs Wm. C. Atwater, Taylor, from Bristol; R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton; and J. J. Little, Little, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 9th instant.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arrived, ships Neread, from New York, and Midnight, from Hong Kong.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, Howes, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Granada, Harris, from Vera Cruz.
Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, from Cardiff.
Barque H. L. Routh, Martin, from Bristol, Eng.
Barque America, Koper, from Bremen.
Barque Therese, Gustavus, from Bremen.
Barque Bounding Billow, Vidulich, from Lisbon.
Brig Bride, Brooks, from Palermo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Afraid of Restoration.

From the Boston Post.

The radical writers handle the restoration question only as party pettifoggers. Mr. Lincoln used precisely the right phrase when he announced the problem to be the restoration of the people of the Southern States to their former relations to the Union; and he initiated the movement which was sure to provide a solution of it by framing the provisional Government for North Carolina which his successor in office faithfully copied. The object of restoration, then, is simply to bring back—not a part, but the whole of—the people of the South to their true relations to the Union. None but partisans would dream of or desire anything less than this, and none but coward leaders would so far take counsel of their fears as to run to the opposite extreme of tyranny.

But the radical leaders have been almost religiously careful not to employ the significant term restoration at all; they have used reconstruction in its stead. How can the autonomy of a great Union of States be reconstructed, save by the consenting action of every one of them? It notoriously cannot. And hence the steps taken to reconstruct after such a violent fashion are legitimately revolutionary. Thaddeus Stevens confessed that they were, and declared that all who took a part in the passage of these several Reconstruction laws knew them to be "outside of the Constitution"—that is revolutionary. The work of restoration is easy indeed, by the side of the arbitrary legislation entered upon by Congress. The entire body of the people of the South showed themselves ready for it, and received the encomiums of General Grant, Senator Morton, and other radicals for their excellent dispositions. The Union might have been restored by December, 1865; instead of that, we see to-day that to the three States of the South—Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas—to which the amendments to the Constitution were duly submitted as to integral States in the Union, Congress has forbidden the casting of an electoral vote for President in the election to be held this fall. This is enough to show where all the opposition to restoration lies. Three States, that are ready to testify to their obedience to the organic law by complying with its requirements in voting for President as well as on a Constitutional amendment, are threatened with a severe penalty if they dare to infract a law of Congress by exercising the highest prerogative under the supreme law!

It is held up by the radical press as a stigma on the patriotism of the great party of the Union that it should have admitted to its National Convention leading Southern men who were actively engaged in the war against the Union. On the contrary, it is to be regarded as the proof of the ability and fitness of that party alone to restore the long-lost fraternity of the sections. A State is such, not by reason solely of its territorial area and its physical resources, but of its men; and these men who are alluded to are among the most intelligent and influential of the entire Southern population. Radicalism, we know, is trying the vain experiment of setting up the inferior and the degraded in place of the superior; just as it is crying out for peace while discussing a plan for arming one race in the South against the other. But the good sense and large views of the American people will not suffer themselves to be confused by the pettifogging of such partisans. To restore the South, the intelligence of the South must by some means be won over. The radicals are of too bigoted and malicious a temper to be equal to such a task, and the Democrats have demonstrated for their part that it can be successfully accomplished, for the strengthening of all the national bonds. It is perfectly natural that the radical journals should snarl at them for this, and betray their envious hatred by charging the successful party with sympathy for the old plans of the Southern people. The dominant party had such an opportunity once to practise magnanimity as no political party ever enjoyed before. It might have bound the Southern population to its cause forever. But it was not born for great and generous things. It would to-day a thousand times rather have a fragmentary Union, to be deplored of all patriots and men who love rational liberty, than admit that the Democrats had anything to do with fighting the battles of the Union, or came in for the least share of honor and praise for the grand accomplishments of our common arms.

Therein it exposes its real character. In its very accusations of its opponents it unwittingly publishes itself. How, pray, would it have these leading men of the South dealt with? Shall they be perpetually disfranchised, which is practically Mr. Sumner's thirty-year proposal? What kind of peace and fraternity should we have, with the best minds of one-third of the population of the country forbidden to interest themselves in public affairs? What would the States thus deflowered and palsied amount to? Let us not deceive ourselves by thinking that the infliction of such a penalty would not react with a terrible fatality on ourselves. Burke says, "liberty is a good to be improved, not an evil to be lessened. It is not only a private blessing of the first order, but the vital spring and energy of the State itself, which has just so much life and vigor as there is liberty in it." We have a class of statesmen now, however, who fancy that they can improve on the standard principles and axioms. They hold to restraints, and not to freedom; nominally that freedom may take no hurt, but really that they may themselves secure all the advantage.

The country looks at these things just as they are, and not as they are distorted and discolored by the ingenuity of radical malice, about to be foiled of its favorite purpose. What the American people demand is the speedy and perfect fraternization of the whole country. If Rebel officers are ready to return to their old allegiance, then one great end of the war has been gained. As for assorting and placing a population in the South for political purposes, it never can be done and the country will not wait to see it attempted. What it wants and impatiently desires is precisely what it sees is being rapidly and successfully accomplished by the great constitutional party of the Union.

A Trying Time for Tammany—The Political Ring and the Prize Ring.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Tammany is in trouble. Following the bent of the people of all countries in the present day, its wild Indians are ripe for revolution and ready for a change. They have got into their new quarters in an aristocratic neighborhood, surrounded by music halls, a grand opera [illegible], a circus, a new hotel and any number of first-class shoddy boarding-houses, and they miss the old Pewter Mug and the [illegible] rum lager beer saloons of Franklin and North William streets. With their change of location has come a corresponding disturbance in their sentiments towards their old leaders. Seven or eight months ago, in the general and charter elections, the Tammany machine was all powerful, bore down every opposition, and carried its candidates into office by unprecedented majorities. It obtained control of the judiciary, the Legislature, the several elective city departments, the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen, and succeeded in placing one of its principal workers on the Police Commission. It wiped out Mozart, swallowed up the Union Democracy, and laid the ghost of the Citizens' Association. One might have supposed that Tammany, from the sweeping character of its victories last fall, was booked for a long career of absolute power over the affairs of the city of New York. But it begins to show symptoms thus early of a decline more sudden than its recent rise. Miles O'Reilly has departed, and the friendship which with true Irish generosity he had tendered to his old enemy after giving him a tremendous whipping is lost forever. Comptroller Connolly, who heads the Finance Department, while smooth and easy with his associate leaders, is, as usual, prepared to take care of himself before any other organization. McLean, the gallant Street Commissioner, gives neither force nor weakness to any party, being a sort of negative political quantity, with excellent social qualifications. Fernando Wood, having pocketed his leases and abandoned his outside opposition, is more to be feared than ever.

In the midst of all this the unsettled, dissatisfied element inside the Tammany organization is working and working, and boding mischief. It will concentrate in opposition to the nomination of Hoffman for Governor, to which the leaders are pledged, and will accept any candidate, from Buffalo to Brooklyn, in order to defeat him. This inside revolution will be headed by Sheriff James O'Brien, one of the pluckiest, most influential, and efficient of the Tammany braves, and will count in its ranks such Democrats as Alderman Mike Norton, Coroner Flynn, and any number of active politicians from the First Ward to Mackerelville.

The worst of the business is that the prize ring has separated from the political ring at the very moment when shoulder hitters are in demand and bruisers are beyond price. John Morrissey, who two years ago forced the nomination of Hoffman and demanded and received for himself the position of Congressman, now deserts the Tammany leaders and Democratic candidates, bets his money heavily on Grant, the great General, and Colfax, the great Know Nothing, and avows his determination to beat Hoffman in the State Convention. Under these circumstances there is only one course for the Tammany leaders to pursue. They must at once look round for some young prize fighter from the other side of the water, with good muscle and lots of pluck, enlist him in their cause and pit him against Morrissey. It is important that they should have the prize ring on their side. Jem Ward would do if he were younger and an Irishman instead of an Englishman. But as that champion is ineligible, and as such bogus fighters as Heenan and Coburn are out of the question, they must take O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, or some other Hibernian bruiser, into their pay. They can soon fit him for office, for Morrissey himself was only naturalized a few weeks before his election to Congress. Then if they can pacify Sheriff O'Brien and will pay their honest debts, which at present they neglect to do, they may yet bridge over the next election and extend their term of power another year.

Who are for Peace?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Grant and his supporters are laboring assiduously to heal the wounds inflicted on our country by a parricidal Rebellion and a devastating civil war. They do not propose to do this by surrendering everything to the Rebels and making them lords paramount. They demand that the loyal people of our whole country—not a part, but all of them—shall be placed on as good a footing as the Rebels, and henceforth enjoy equal advantages and opportunities, rights and privileges, with those who squandered one million human lives and five billions of property in a desperate struggle to divide and destroy the Union. Is that unreasonable?

The Rebels are disfranchised in two States only—Tennessee and Missouri—not by Congress, nor by Federal authority in any form, but by the loyal people in those States. If this be right, Andrew Johnson, above all other men, deserves the credit of it; if it be wrong, he should bear the blame. It was he who gave out the watchword—"Loyal men, white or black, shall rule America." It was he who managed the first election in that State at which Rebels were not allowed to vote. He thus carried the State for Lincoln and himself in 1864; but Congress did not count her vote!

The Rebels of Tennessee and Missouri want to vote. We want them enfranchised. But from unmistakable indications, we infer that, if they were this day restored to the fullest rights of citizenship, they would use their power to disfranchise the blacks of Tennessee, and perpetuate the vassalage of those of Missouri. If they will unite with us in favoring universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, we are quite sure that both will be speedily carried. But, so long as they demand enfranchisement in order that they may disfranchise thousands who were never Rebels, is it a wonder that they excite little sympathy?

In the recently reconstructed States a very small fraction of the Rebels are disfranchised. Congress decreed that so many of them as had taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the Constitution in order to enjoy the honors and emoluments of public station, and had voluntarily, deliberately violated that oath by aiding the Rebellion, should not vote until the restriction should be legally abolished. The radicals of Alabama and Georgia have just enfranchised the disfranchised Rebels of those States; the other States will follow as fast as they can safely do so. Governor Scott has strongly recommended this course in South Carolina, and the Legislature will doubtless coincide with him, if the Rebels will behave so that they can.

The *World* insults the friends of universal amnesty as follows:—

> "Nothing very favorable can be said of the efficacy of the deathbed repentance; but the conscience which is aroused by the terrors of such a situation nevertheless takes a juster view of the misdeeds of the departing sinner than he ever acknowledged in the vigor of health and hope. The Republican party is in that distressing situation, and is trying the effects of a too tardy repentance of things which it committed without compunction when it thought it had a strong hold upon life. The foregoing paragraphs, commenting on and commending the action of the Alabama Legislature in removing political disabilities from white citizens, are a complete acknowledgment that those disabilities ought not to have been imposed. For what is the ground on which the disfranchisement has been defended? Why, that the Southern leaders were so disaffected and disloyal that they could not safely be trusted to exercise political rights. If the reason was good, the disabilities should have been continued until there was evidence of a better state of mind. But the radical organs daily declare that the Rebel leaders are growing constantly worse and worse—that their attitude is bolder, is more reckless, contumacious, and defiant, at the present time than it has been before since the close of the war. And yet this is the time selected for the removal of the disabilities so often declared to be an indispensable precaution against Rebel influence! If the current radical accounts of the Southern temper are correct, this precaution was never so necessary as at this moment. Either disfranchisement and disabilities were never necessary, or it is absurd to remove them now—that is, if there be any truth in the radical representations of the present condition of the Southern mind. Their sudden removal, so soon after they were imposed, is an extorted confession that one of the main pillars of the radical policy was rotten from the beginning. The *Tribune's* encomiums on the liberality of the Alabama Legislature are preposterous. The carpet-bag Legislatures are mere puppets of the Northern radicals. The disabilities are removed because the Republican leaders have become frightened. They dare not encounter the judgment of the people upon their policy in all its hideous deformity."

Comments by the Tribune.

The views and inculcations of this journal touching amnesty and enfranchisement should by this time be well known. We have been setting them forth persistently for more than three years. With General Grant's constant efforts in the same direction, the public is also familiar. And no man can well be ignorant of the fact that the disabilities imposed on the prominent Rebels by Congress were intended to be temporary, and to be removed so soon as they could be with safety.

But the Rebels are as defiant and malignant at ever, urges the *World*. That is, unhappily, too true; and hence the failure of the late effort to enfranchise them in Tennessee. We wish they would let us help them out of their hobble; but if they choose an opposite course, we must submit.

Yet it by no means follows from the fact insisted on by *The World* that they must remain disfranchised. If General Grant were this day elected, their claws would be cut so that they might be turned loose without fear. And whenever his election shall have been insured by the popular vote of November 3 ensuing, we confidently trust that they can be enfranchised without danger. Frank-Blair's revolution will then be exploded; so will all their dreams of upsetting the new State Governments, driving out the "carpet-baggers," and reducing the blacks to serfdom. Congress, by a two-thirds vote, may legally remove their disabilities. We are sure it may safely do so whenever Grant's election is assured. If they insist on keeping themselves disfranchised as long as may be, very well. The Democrats in the next Congress cannot possibly have power to remove their disabilities; the Republicans will have. Will they take counsel of their sense or their malignity?

"Democratic Doctrine for Workingmen."

From the N. Y. World.

> "It appears to be one of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party that workingmen shall vote as their employers command; and that if any workingman ventures to have a political mind of his own, he and his family shall be starved. Thus Wade Hampton, who helped make the Democratic platform, said the other day in what the *World* praises as a speech which "does honor to the American character," "let us not employ in the future any one, white or black, who gives his aid to the Republican party."
>
> "This plank of the Democratic platform would considerably simplify elections. Suppose a Democratic capitalist employs a hundred or two hundred men; they have only, it seems, according to the present Democratic doctrine, to humbly ask their master for whom he wishes them to vote, and he has only to put his hands in his pockets, pull out the ticket he happens to favor, and distribute it to them. "Vote that or starve," is his gentle and persuasive language to what a friend of Wade Hampton's, also a great Democratic light, Mr. Hammond, used to call the "mudsills of society."—*New York Evening Post.*

We have nothing to say to the captious spirit which snaps at an isolated expression of one public man, and holds a whole party responsible for his haste or indiscretion. But the advice attributed to Wade Hampton suggests some reflections which we take this opportunity to lay before the public.

The fact that such advice is given and will perhaps be acted upon, is one of the most convincing proofs of the mischievous consequences of the radical policy in the South. It proves that in one of the fairest and most fruitful sections of the country enterprise is paralyzed and the supply of labor is in excess of the means for its profitable employment. In a thriving and prosperous community, where great public and innumerable private undertakings are in progress, and competing with one another for hands to carry them on, no class of citizens are more independent than the laboring population. If one man will not employ them, hundreds of others are glad of their services. Employers who are growing rich by the prosecution of their business cannot afford to have it brought to a stand. They will attach less importance to the political opinions of laborers than to a full and constant supply of their labor. In a prosperous community, an attempt to control the votes of the working classes by threatening them with loss of employment, would be despised and laughed at. The advice given by General Hampton is a melancholy and distressing proof of the abject condition of the Southern laborers, and of the stagnation of Southern business, under the hideous misrule of the Republican party.

The natural capacity of the South to give full employment to all its laborers is proved (among other things) by the enormous increase in the price of slaves previous to the war. The raising of the Southern staples, construction of the Southern railroads, and growth of the Southern towns, made the competition so brisk for the limited supply of labor, that, in the eagerness of employers to secure as much as they needed, they were constantly over-bidding one another and running up its price. When slavery was abolished, the same causes ought to have produced similar effects. Instead of competing for the life service of laborers, employers should have competed with equal activity for their annual, or their monthly, or their daily service. There was much of this kind of competition even under the slave system. Nothing was more common than for the owners of slaves to hire them out for wages, and they never failed to find remunerative employment. It is all the same to a Southern employer whether he pays high wages to the laborer himself or to some other man who claims to own him. When slavery fell, industry ought to have gone on all the same; and the wages system was better suited than the slave system to a community so impoverished as the South was after an exhausting war. If the demand for labor had been as great as before, the freedmen would have rapidly grown to a condition of independence by the competition of their services. But after four years of freedom they are in so degraded a state that employment is rather a boon to them than a benefit to those who furnish it; while in every prosperous and well-governed community it is directly the reverse. No Northern employer would dare utter such a threat as that made by Wade Hampton; for he would punish nobody but himself by putting it into execution. He would stop his own profits; his hands would immediately find other employers.

Now, what is the reason that the labor supply in the South is in excess of the effective demand for it? It is owing entirely to the absurd and oppressive policy of the Radicals. They have kept the South in so unsettled and distracted a state as to blight all enterprise, and to convert into discontented spouting politicians men who would be otherwise engaged in repairing their broken fortunes. Though but little property has been confiscated, the menace which has been held over the principal property owners has been scarcely less mischievous than actual confiscation. The prolonged exception of men of property from the benefit of an amnesty operated as a flaw in their title, so that they could give no security for the loans which they needed to set the machinery of production in full operation. The chief necessity of a section of country so exhausted, was a large influx of foreign capital. The vengeful policy of the Republican party forbade cautious capitalists to risk their money without security in a community that was kept in a state of turmoil and disturbance, and held in the iron grip of military despotism. The future of the South was too uncertain, under this provoking experiment, for the men of prudence to embark in any enterprise which looked to distant returns. The consequence is, that the South has been subsisting merely from hand to mouth, and all its greater interests continue to lie prostrate. It was for the common advantage of all sections that the war should have been forgotten as speedily as possible by the absorption of all the best business talent of the South in industrial recuperation. If proper encouragement had been given for Southern activity to have taken this direction, and things had been put upon such a footing that capital would have flowed in, to be employed in great material enterprises, the demand for labor would have so outrun the supply that every thrifty freedman would have been on the sure road to independence.

"But in that case," it may be said, "the negroes would not now have been in possession of the ballot." True, they would not; nor can we see that the ballot is of any advantage to a class who cannot vote with independence. But the elective franchise would have come to the negroes in time as a consequence of the thrift and prosperity of the South. In the competition for their labor, the different States would have bid against each other by offering political advantages, just as our Western States did in their competition for immigrant settlers when they made voters of unnaturalized aliens. The laboring classes can have influence only when the demand for their services is so great as to make them independent of their employers. The ability to give an independent vote is the most important qualification for the suffrage. The laboring classes are not exalted but degraded by a nominal possession of the privilege when their condition is so abject that their employers can control their votes. The first care of those who wished well to the negroes should have been to have made them sharers in the material prosperity of the South; but a laboring population can thrive only when their employers are prosperous. The life of industry is the rivalry of profitable undertakings—the kind of rivalry that can never have place in an impoverished and unsettled community where credit is blighted and enterprise prostrated by the uncertainty that hangs over the future. Whenever the material prosperity of the South begins to be built up on a stable foundation, and its magnificent resources are in the full course of development, the demand for labor will so far exceed the supply that the freedmen—like the workingmen who engage in the frequent labor strikes in the North—will be more likely to dictate terms to their employers than to suffer any oppression at their hands.

The Southern Opposition—What is its Nature?

From the N. Y. Times.

The Northern Democratic press, having mutilated or suppressed the extravagant utterances of their Southern allies, effect surprise at the disgust they have called forth. Instead of meeting fairly and squarely the issues raised by Cobb, Wade Hampton, Semmes, and others of that sort, the Northern friends of Seymour and Blair refuse to see in the Rebel declarations anything more than reasonable opposition. It is an old trick—this of hiding the real thing, and then confounding things that are different. It is played now by ignoring all that is objectionable in the Rebel displays, and treating them as legitimate resistance to an obnoxious policy. The Philadelphia *Age* for instance, assumes an indignant air, thus:—

> "We demand of these Northern presses which object to Southerners seeking redress of their wrongs through the ballot, whether they desire to establish in the South any kind or form of government in which this mode of redress shall be omitted? Because this is what it comes to. Every opposition to the radical ticket, according to radical ideas, is support of Rebel doctrine. To deny that the white race should be held in subjection to the black, is an opposition to the radicals, and therefore the Rebel doctrine; therefore anybody who holds it should not be permitted to vote, and anybody who does vote for it, votes with the Rebels. But it is a doctrine peculiar neither to the North nor the South. It is common to all white men. Recollecting, then, that the whole of our theory of government is founded on this right of any part of the country to urge by means of elections whatever they may, rightly or wrongly, believe to be their rights; recollecting, too, that it was not because the South struggled to maintain certain rights, but because it sought to maintain them by force, we ask what it is Hampton or Forrest means when he identifies the success of Seymour and Blair with his own wishes."

If the Southern opposition were confined to the fair exercise of lawful and peaceable means, we should have nothing to say against it, except on the ground of its own merits. Such an opposition, however zealously conducted, would not furnish a valid reason for impugning the loyalty or the objects of its promoters. Any form of government under which this mode of obtaining redress might be discouraged, or branded as an offense, would deserve all the censure of the *Age* and its friends.

We have recently shown, however, on no less authority than that of the Charleston *Mercury*, that the newly formed governments admit of the largest liberty to their opponents. No obstacle is offered to those who are in opposition; no authority invoked to restrain or baffle their endeavors. The opposition is, in truth, at once so free and so powerful that the more boastful of the Rebel prints claim for it a certainty of success in at least three of the reconstructed States. No stronger proof could be had of the absolute freedom of opinion and action which properly belongs to republican government.

But with this lawful opposition the Southern extremists whom the *Age* undertakes to defend are not satisfied. They do not merely aim at out-voting the Republican party, they threaten that if black votes determine the result, it shall not be respected. They do not limit their advocacy of change to the channels and agencies which the constitutions of the several States provide; they denounce these constitutions, and the Governments organized under them, as unworthy of respect, and threaten them with a violent overthrow if the Democratic ticket be elected. They do not propose to overcome the evils attendant upon the sudden and universal enfranchisement of the blacks by the means which superior intelligence and property confer; they declare, on the contrary, that white votes alone shall settle the contest between the candidates, and that negro enfranchisement shall cease. They contend, generally, after the manner of Frank Blair's letter, that the new governments have no claim to the obedience or support of the whites, and that the first duty of a Democratic President will be to destroy them by Federal force. Carrying out this principle, Wade Hampton has maintained that the black votes shall not be included in the count, and that if a majority of whites are for Seymour, he shall be installed in the White House—laws and bayonets to the contrary notwithstanding.

This being the general character of the Southern opposition, we are warranted in denouncing it as an embodiment of Rebel doctrine. The name would be as nothing if it were not earned by those to whom it is applied. They wince under it because its application is deserved.

For opposition of the kind we have described cannot be confounded with that to which the country was formerly accustomed, or with that which now manifests its power under the parliamentary system of England. Opposition which is entitled to consideration is uniformly carried on within limits defined by the laws. This makes war upon the laws themselves, and is therefore revolution.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 4 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
di tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmt South Amboy, N. J.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 15

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING?
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 16 mw

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [5 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 14p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 19

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf ly

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 64

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A NEW GRANT-COLFAX CLUB.—A large and unusually enthusiastic meeting of the Grant, Colfax, and Myers Campaign Club, of the Seventeenth Ward, was held last evening at the northwest corner of Front and Master streets, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. Mr. John Budd presided, and Mr. Johnson Rony acted as secretary. The President, in calling the Club to order, stated the object of the meeting, and in forcible language impressed upon his hearers the vital importance of organization and union in order to make the victory in November next overwhelming. His remarks were received with decided marks of approbation, and their practical results were evidenced by the large number of additional names placed on the rolls of the Club. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with and resulted in the election of, as captain, Johnson Rony; first-lieutenant, Charles Monsef; second lieutenant, John S. Lake; third lieutenant, William Wright.

SESSION OF THE TEMPLE OF HONOR.—The twenty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of Temple of Honor and Temperance, convened at Templars' Hall, 715 Race street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large. The reports of the officers show a very large increase in the Order throughout the entire jurisdiction. The afternoon session was principally devoted to the appointment of committees and the arrangement of the business of the session, of which there is a large amount to be transacted. This evening the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania give a complimentary greeting to the members of the Supreme Council, at Concert Hall.

SALE OF WHISKY.—Marshal Ellmaker has announced a public sale of contraband whisky to take place on the 20th inst. This will be the first sale here since the passage of the new tax law. Under the old law, it could not be sold at a less price than the amount of the tax, two dollars the gallon. Now, however, the Marshal may sell it for any sum above the price of the present tax. A large quantity of whisky is in bond, and has been for many months, owing to the inability of the Marshal to get the price of the tax for it. Under the new order of things, the bonded warehouses will be cleared of it as soon as the necessary preliminary steps to the sales can be taken.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday afternoon—John Cohen, 41 years, Reading, Pa., foot badly crushed by an iron bar falling on it at Phœnixville. Jones Gallagher, 31 years old, No. 427 Marriott street, with a cut head, caused by a fall. Richard Overton, 24 years old, badly hurt by falling from a ladder at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Richard McGowen, of Trenton, N. J., with severe bruises and cuts of the face and an arm broken, which he said was done by a crowd of roughs who attacked him in the lower part of the city.

HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The monthly report of this valuable church institution shows that there have been admitted for the month of July 114 cases; discharged, 95 cases; remaining under treatment, 113; number of cases under treatment for July in the out-door Dispensary, 1411. Expenses for the month:—Medical department, $144·98; household expenses, $2875·33; improvements and repairs, $35·25—total, $3055·56.

SALESMEN.—The resident and travelling salesmen of the city met last evening, to perfect an organization for their own protection, and to promote the interest of all concerned. A constitution was submitted and acted upon, after which the meeting adjourned, to assemble on Monday evening next, to take action on the by-laws.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—At the Convention of the Democratic citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, held last evening, at the headquarters, corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, Peter Armbruster was nominated for Common Council and James Montague for the office of School Director.

Camden Items.

Attempted Escape from Jail.—Two prisoners confined in the county jail for larceny were yesterday morning detected in attempting to make their escape. They had effected a passage by undermining their place of confinement to an open space under the doorway on Broadway, when Officers Ayers and Jobntry interfered with their arrangement and took them back to their old quarters.

The Late Rains.—It is reported that much damage has been sustained to the corn and other crops in Camden county by the heavy rains on Tuesday afternoon.

Enterprise.—A few enterprising citizens have purchased seventeen acres of meadow land on Cooper's creek, which they design to drain and improve.

Draped.—The flags on the boats of the Camden ferries were yesterday displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Hon. E. A. Stevens.

TENNESSEE.

General Thomas' Views of the Situation.

The Nashville *Press, Union*, and *Times* of August says:—

The high esteem which the Union men of Tennessee have for Major-General Thomas will render the following extract from a private letter written by him to a distinguished member of the Lower Branch of the Legislature, very interesting:—

AUGUST 3, 1868.—On my return to Louisville from an inspection trip to West Tennessee, I had the honor to receive your favor of the 18th ultimo.

I agree with you that the state of affairs in Tennessee, so far as I can judge by reading the papers, is far from pacific. I believe, however, if the newspaper report of an interview between some of the late Confederate officers and a committee of the Tennessee Legislature be true, then there is some hope of a peaceable and amicable adjustment of the difficulties now threatening the peace and welfare of the State.

I read with much interest the speeches, or rather, assurances, given by both parties, and I am glad to find that they were mutually conciliatory and friendly. I therefore sincerely hope that they may be able to arrange a peaceful plan of settlement, and that Tennessee may be in a prosperous condition at an early day.

It will require the utmost care to reconcile the conflicting interests, but I sincerely hope the Legislature will be equal to the task imposed upon it.

A Hot Summer Fifty Years Ago.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Devonshire, England, has just appeared in the London *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in which a hot summer fifty years ago is described. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The year 1818, now fifty years ago, was the longest, hottest, and driest summer I ever remember. Talavera wheat had been only introduced a few years, and was then just getting into general repute. A hilly field facing the south was sown with this wheat in the autumn of 1817. It was ripe and cut on the 20th of June; some of it was threshed on the 2d of July, ground on the 4th, and bread made from it on the same day. The owner of the field was a large miller. This was the earliest wheat I ever saw. The whole harvest was general by the 7th of July, and all cut and cleared by about the 25th of that month. The whole country was of the same color; not a blade of green grass was to be seen—not even a turnip or cabbage; cattle perished for the lack of food and water; immense numbers of large trees died, plantations on dry brashy soils, and everything in many hedges for long distances died right out. Trees that lived lost their leaves; people had to go many miles for water and pay dear for it; for all that, we had afterwards one of the most plentiful, prosperous, and fruitful seasons I ever yet saw or remember to have seen. Wheat was a wonderful crop, and so good in quality that the bread was splendid; both it and wheat were soon reduced in price by two-thirds. Barley and lent or spring-sown crops were generally short, particularly late sown, as it never had any rain from seed time till harvest. The best barley was just equal in price with wheat, the only period I recollect it being so in my time; hops were a wonderful crop, and first-rate in quality; they came down to 1s. per pound; apples from 1s. to 3s. per bushel; and the best Orleans plums and other good varieties realized from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel, and plenty of common plums were sold at ½d. per quart; cherries, ½d. per pound.

"When the fine rains set in in September the land was so sweetened and pulverized, hot as a furnace or hot bed, smoking like a lime kiln, that folks said it was too late for turnips; however, some cultivators did venture, the seed vegetated so quickly that the rows were green or most luxuriant in six weeks, and there was produced most splendid turnips, as large as a child's head. As to grass and other vegetation, in a few weeks they were so luxuriant, plentiful, and of such a splendid quality, that all kinds of stock throve and fattened at such a rate as was never before seen."

Great Men of New York.

"Macaulay," who ranks among the most brilliant correspondents of the press, thus defends New York, in the columns of the Rochester *Democrat*, from the imputations of Mr. Beecher:—

Mr. Beecher stated recently that this city produced no great men. He should have qualified this assertion with some important exceptions, unless he is willing to have his accuracy impugned. It is true New York does not supply itself with population, but depends on emigration both from the Old World and from the inland districts of America; nevertheless, its citizens can exhibit some men who may rank among the great. For instance, John Jay was a native of this city, as readers of our national history will only need to hear his name to acknowledge its greatness. Accident of birth forbids New York to claim Alexander Hamilton or De Witt Clinton among her children; but, though not born in this city, they came here at an early age, and here developed their subsequent greatness. New York has given birth to three Governors of the State. These were Morgan Lewis, who fifty years ago filled an important page in history, and Hamilton Fish, who was a popular and successful executive. To John Jay reference has already been made. Daniel D. Tompkins and De Witt Clinton were bred at the New York bar, and from it were chosen to fill the executive chair. In literature New York points to such children as Charles Fenno Hoffman, and Joseph Rodman Drake, author of the "American Flag," and can also boast of Washington Irving, whose three brothers, Peter, the editor, William, the merchant, and John T., the attorney (and subsequently a Judge), were all distinguished men. Among clergymen the famous John Mason, the thunderer of his day, and the brilliant Starr King, so recently mourned, were born here. In the present day, the most eminent merchant in America is a New Yorker. We refer to Moses Taylor, who has for thirty years been accorded this position by the common opinion of a great commercial emporium. Moses Taylor is now about sixty years old, and though a retired man, still delights in maintaining his business habits. But in his prime he was the admiration of all South street. Let the reader imagine a form graceful and elegant, a countenance radiant with life and bearing an expression of penetration which is seldom met, and a rapidity of execution which few could follow, and he will have some idea of Moses Taylor. Such was his self-consciousness of power that he wished no partner. He was bred in the greatest house in South street, and when they offered him a valuable interest he declined, and commenced on his own account an extensive commerce. This he managed with the aid of two talented clerks, one of whom has succeeded to the business. Mr. Taylor, with all his rapidity, made no mistake, and his word and deed were quoted on 'Change as beyond all controversy. He became President of the City Bank, one of our oldest, richest, and most influential institutions, and is supposed to be worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Such, at the age of sixty, is one of the sons of New York. Mr. Taylor, unfortunately, does not enjoy that reputation for benevolence which some men have won, and we ascribe this to the influences exerted upon him in early life. His father was for many years in the employ of John Jacob Astor, and the lad heard much of the office conversation. He knew that Astor was looked on as a great man simply on account of his wealth, and the general theme was business and money, and the impression made on the lad was simply to get rich. Astor was niggardly and mean in his dealing with men generally, and kept all charity at a distance. Hence the youth, brought up under such tuition, became a grasping money getter, whereas, had other influences prevailed, he might have become as distinguished for liberality as he is for business talent.

Recoil of Stolen Guns in the Pulpit.

The perils of the practice somewhat common in England, of delivering borrowed, bought, or stolen sermons as original, is well illustrated, says Dr. Doran, in an incident which occurred in one of the western villages of the kingdom.

The rector and the curate had been absent for some time; but they were efficiently represented while they were away. They returned to resume duty on the same day. The curate took the morning service, while the rector officiated for a friend in a neighboring parish; but the rector was present in the evening to preach after the curate had read prayers. The sermon in the morning was so good that the members of the congregation congratulated themselves on the effects which change of air had on the preacher's style and powers generally. When the rector ascended the pulpit in the evening they hoped that a judicious holiday-time had had the same effect upon him, and they felt they would be the better able to judge when they heard him give out the same text which had formed the subject of the curate's illustration in the forenoon. Very soon, however, they found that it was not only the same text, but the same sermon; and then the faces of the congregation assumed a variety of expressions that might have defied Herr Schultze himself to represent. There was but one placid countenance in the whole church, and that was the preacher's, who went on quite unconscious of the day's history and its consequences. There was but one face besides that did not bear upon it an expression of fun, or comic surprise, or a laughable perplexity and puzzlement, and that was the curate's. He, good man! looked the more concerned and abashed as he tried to look otherwise—the more he strove to assume a guise of indifference, the more intensely horrified he grew. In short, the two worthy personages had, unknown to each other, purchased a dozen or so of lithographed manuscript sermons, and they had the ill-luck, without communication with each other, to select the same sermon wherewith to inaugurate their return to the old pasture. The people, however, were good-natured people, the two clergymen were worthy men, and, beyond a harmless joke or two, no harm came of this little misadventure. It is more dangerous, perhaps, to preach the printed than the written sermons of other people. I remember an illustration of this in the case of a "popular preacher." On leaving his church, where he had delivered a very original discourse, he asked a clerical friend who had been present, what he thought of the sermon. The friend spoke of it in terms of the warmest praise, and then the subject was dropped. In the course of the following week, however, the friend, for purposes of his own, purchased three volumes of sermons delivered and printed in America a dozen years before. In the second volume, opening it by chance, he came upon the very original sermon that his friend had preached and asked his opinion on the previous Sunday! He quietly put that volume in his pocket and went down to the chapel. "Jack," said he—they were both of the free and easy style of popular preachers—"Jack! what rascals these Yankees are! Here" (taking out the book) "they have taken the excellent sermon I heard you preach last Sunday, and printed it—a dozen years ago!" Jack laughed, hummed a tune, and offered his friend a cigar, and walked away to one of the theatres.

A Z U R E N E,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·03	MOON RISES	0·18
SUN SETS	7·01	HIGH WATER	9·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 4
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Aug. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 15
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 18
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. R. Clements, Rice, Newbern, J. R. Moorehead & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr G. A. Grant, Tuttle, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to C. C. Van Horn
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from New York, with logwood to order.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Providence.
Schr A. Barton, Frink, from Boston.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ferdinand, Danemann, hence, at Bremerhaven 30th ult.
Ship John Clark Ross, hence, at St. John, N. B., 1th inst.
Ship Memnon, Baker, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 15th June, lat. 6 S., long 25 W.
Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, from Liverpool for Callao, was spoken 8th ult., lat. 11 40 N., long. 28 26 W.
Ship N. Mosher, Masher, cleared at Rotterdam 28th ult. for Cardiff.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
U. S. steamship Tallapoosa, from Washington via Philadelphia and New York at Holmes' Hole 11th inst., and proceeded for Boston.
Barque Jenny, Hartman, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 31st ult.
Barque Progress, Lindrup, hence for Dantzic, in Elsinore Sound 24th ult.
Barque Activ, Friberg, hence for Stettin, in Elsinore Sound 25th ult.
Barque Mary A. Troop, Cain, hence, at Antwerp 31st ultimo.
Barque Lina, Ummess, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 31st ult.
Barque Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, hence, at Havre 29th ult.
Barque Joshua S. Emery, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 1st inst.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for Cow Bay, C. B.
Brigs Tangent, Norton; Mary E. Thompson, Warren; and J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig L. A. Blossom, Chadfield, hence, at Portsmouth 9th inst.
Schrs H. N. Miller, Miller, and B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 9th inst.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 11th inst.
Schrs H. W. Godfrey, and I. D. Endicott, Endicott from Boston for Philadelphia; Nellie Potter, Somers, from Danversport for do; and Pearl, Pinkham, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported.
Schr Palos, Shackford, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.
Schr Eastern Belle, Killman, hence, at Bangor 10th instant.
Schrs George B. Somers, Pray, and Mary and Eliza, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 8th inst.
Schrs Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, and S. J. Bright, Shaw, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, hence for Wilmington, N. C., was passed 9 A. M. 9th inst., by the steamship Pioneer, at Wilmington, N. C.
Schr C. C. Colgate, Van Brunt, hence via Richmond, at Liverpool 30th ult.
Schrs N. J. Miller; Adele Truedell; and H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.
Schr A. T. Preble, Edwards, hence for Smith Island, at New York 11th inst.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Milton, Corsey, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.
Schr Alexander, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 10th inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 7th inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Irelan; Ella Amsden, Smith; J. Cadwalader, Steelman; and R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 8th inst.
Schr Nellie H. Benedict, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 8th inst.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, hence, at Beverly 3d inst.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 8th inst.
Schr Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, hence, at East Greenwich 8th inst.
Schrs Elile L. Smith, Smith, and Virginia, McFadden, hence, at Salem 9th inst.
Schrs Mary J. Russell, Smith, and P. Boice, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 8th inst.
Schrs Wind, Warwick, hence for Somerset, and H. M. Baxter, Perne, hence for Boston, sailed from New London 7th inst.
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, cleared at Boston 8th inst. for Gardiner, to load for Philadelphia.
Steamtugs Goliath, and S. Flannagan, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, at Providence from Philadelphia, while going up the harbor last Saturday, the tide being low and the steamship deeply laden, collided with schr Ellen M. Duffield, from Rondout for Pawtucket, at anchor below, breaking the schooner's mainboom, and doing other slight damage.

U. S. steamer General Putnam, sunk at Delaware Breakwater, was raised by Mr. F. W. Beers, of the Atlantic Submarine Co., and taken to Wilmington, Del., on the 11th inst. She was turned completely upside down, with her walking beam and gallows buried in the mud to the depth of fifteen feet. She is much damaged.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 611

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 612

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York.
AUGUST 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1364 8 cubic yards, over an area of 1222·2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1302·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
8 13 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 8 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
8 18 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 ar.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10 Cash in Drawer 298 52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST.
TILLINGHAST & HILT
INSURANCE AGENTS
409 WALNUT ST.
PHILADA
DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
591 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL,	$500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 lm

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. [illegible]
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

The Late Leader of the House of Representatives.

DURING life it is a difficult matter to get any current estimate of the character of an active politician. Political friends are for party purposes constrained to detect imaginary merits, and political foes are for a like reason led to deny virtues which are really possessed. After death, however, this division of sentiment is in a great measure done away with, and people can give credit or censure as they deem just. Viewed, then, from the standpoint of opinion which we can occupy the day after the death of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, we can emphatically say that a great man has left us—one of the pillars of the State, a pillar which has lifted its head above all its fellows, and done more to support the fabric of policy pursued by the United States for the past six years than any other man, living or dead. Friend and foe alike to-day unite in an opinion as to Mr. Stevens which is singularly unanimous. There is between the estimate of the Democracy and that of the Republicans little difference. They all join in granting to him transcendent abilities—abilities of a character which command respect and success. From no quarter do we hear it said that Mr. Stevens was not a singularly able statesman. They may differ as to the propriety of his views, as to whether or not the country is benefited or injured by their adoption, but all confess that he displayed consummate tact in gaining for them a general adoption. None can complain of the estimate made by the *Age* in a sketch of his life, when it says:—"He stood among the most prominent men of our time. It will not be easy to name another man who has exercised as wide an influence, who has embodied so many of his own peculiar ideas in the measures and policy of the government. The extraordinary quality in Thaddeus Stevens was his force of character, joined to a certain simpleness of purpose, and a real sincerity in the pursuit of it."

From all sides come like tributes, and passing from these we cannot hesitate to see in these tributes testimonials of the real worth of the man, his great powers, his undoubted purity and sincerity, and unyielding will.

There are few men who within the allotted space of life can see what has been vouchsafed to Thaddeus Stevens. He was past his prime before he entered politics. Commencing at a time when most men have either arisen high, or lost all ambition to seek for renown, he started his career with two purposes in view. The first was to secure to every child in Pennsylvania the advantages of a free school education. The second was to carry out the doctrines of equality, give freedom to all men, and, if possible, secure to them both social and political equality. He had two seemingly insurmountable obstacles to overcome. Around the two demons of ignorance and slavery were clustered defenses seemingly impregnable. There was but a handful of the faithful, seeking to cause the walls of two Jerichos to fall down. Yet the walls have fallen, and Thaddeus Stevens lived to see them fall, and to know that of all men he had done the most to accomplish the result. By his almost unaided exertions, his invective, ridicule, and argument, he forced the Common School bill through a Legislature opposed in its heart to its passage, and dared his constituents to defeat him because of his course. A story is told of how he visited a town in an interior county to speak in favor of the bill, and was met by an audience unanimously opposed to it, who greeted him with hoots and howls. At once commencing his address, he told him that they were "ignorant fools," and that he would leave it to themselves if their action did not prove them to be so. By his audacity he secured a hearing, and, it is even said, gained the election of a member in favor of the bill. Certain it is that the children of Pennsylvania have to thank Thaddeus Stevens more than any other man for an excellent system of education.

Overcoming the giant of ignorance, he turned his arms against slavery, and astonished its friends by the audacity of his tactics. Ever watchful, a ready debater, he soon found opportunities to aid his object through legislation, and a strict watch was kept on all his movements by the Southern delegation. Whatever Thaddeus Stevens moved was carefully watched. With the ascendancy of the Republican party in Congress he became the master spirit. Ever ready with a repartee and a caustic allusion, and thoroughly unscrupulous when he sought to attain an object as to whose feelings he trod upon, he was feared with an exceeding great fear. He became the leader of the House of Representatives. There can be no position more difficult.

The teacher of a back woods school, with unruly children under his control, leads a life of comparative quiet when compared with that of a master mind who seeks to shape the popular policy of our national legislature. He has to maintain his post of constant warfare. He has opposition both within the ranks of his friends and from all the opposite members. It requires tact of rare quality, ability of the highest order, a readiness never failing, and withal courage undaunted. All remember how Thaddeus Stevens had to lay the whip over the doubting members of the party, and by a system of really arbitrary power compel them to support measures which he favored. For six years he held that position without a competitor, and now dies leaving it still in his possession. Who now shall govern in his stead? Upon whom shall his mantle fall? We can recall none who is fitted to take that vacant chair and hold the reins which have fallen from his powerless hands. With all this he was popular with the opposition. He was never false in his promises. If he agreed to give them a chance to debate they knew he would keep his word. He generally gave them the floor in preference to his friends, and never failed to treat them with unvarying respect. Such was the dead man for whom half the flags of the nation are at half-mast. Imperious and resolute, able, unscrupulous, kind-hearted, and generous, he was a strange mixture, one which when combined with success merits for its possessor the undeniable title of *great*.

European Topics.

IN Great Britain the approaching election promises to be scarcely less exciting and important than the Presidential contest in the United States. Perhaps even greater interest is attached in England to the struggle for Parliamentary power on account of the fact that while scarcely a doubt is entertained in this country of the election of Grant and Colfax, a considerable degree of uncertainty surrounds the British canvass. The chances are apparently in favor of the Whigs, but in view of the new elements introduced into the contest by the discussion of the Irish Church question, and by the extension of the right of suffrage, the result cannot be predicted with much confidence. A striking illustration of the rottenness of the English electoral system, notwithstanding the many efforts to reform it, has recently been given by the change in the representation of an important district which has been effected by a young school-boy. He is a Marquis, owning the landed property occupied by the electors, and having, for such reasons as seemed to his own mind conclusive, deemed it fitting that the politics of the sitting member should be changed, he has issued a vermillion edict which the free and independent electors are expected to obey without a murmur. Thus the slavish old doctrine, that the lord of the manor should control the votes of his tenantry, seems to remain in full force, and it is only in a portion of the districts that the real voice of the people can find expression. Considering that open bribery prevails to a frightful extent in many of the English districts where the voters possess a comparative freedom of choice, and that in others they vote, not as their judgments dictate, but as they are directed by their feudal lords, it is evident that with all her professions of liberality, and boasts of progress, Great Britain has made but a slight advance on the highway of true Republican freedom. The influence of her aristocracy remains supreme, no matter which party triumph, and in her warmest contests, the question after all, is as one of her many novelists has described it, mainly whether Lord Poodle or Lord Noodle should exercise controlling power.

A recent speech of the Emperor of France, which is apparently a mere common-place effort, has again set the critics to disputing whether he intends to maintain peace or to inaugurate a war. There is nothing in his remarks, or the occasion which called them forth, to justify this discussion, and it could scarcely have been started if the Emperor was not in the habit of occasionally indicating in oracular sentences his policy on great questions. He is evidently determined to be prepared for war, but there is at present no sufficient motive for precipitating a conflict. He has recently endeavored to confirm and strengthen his friendly relations with England, and he still maintains, apparently, his *entente cordiale* with Austria, and if he has not forgiven Bismark, he appears to have no good reason at present for precipitating a conflict with Prussia. It has been suggested that the real design of the French Emperor is to attempt, in the present revolutionary condition of Spain, to gain control of that distracted country, and thus rather imitate than punish the ambitious Prime Minister of the North German Confederacy. This may prove a mere idle conjecture, but in no other direction could the French monarch seek with equal hope of success territorial aggrandizement, and the French people are growing tired of fighting other people's battles for mere glory.

In Austria the Protestant Prime Minister, Baron Beust, has recently written a significant reply to the allocution of the Pope, from which it clearly appears that the new policy of religious freedom is to be firmly maintained, and that any further interference from Rome will provoke retaliatory measures inimical to Catholic interests.

A pacific interview between the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia occurred at Langenschwalback, on the 11th instant. These monarchs probably intend to perfect and maintain a close alliance, as an offset to the alliance between France and Austria, and it is a settled part of their policy to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. From the Czar we recently obtained Alaska, and from the North German Confederation the first treaty which fairly and fully recognized the right of adopted citizens to change their allegiance.

We regret to learn that it is reported from Russia that the benefits of emancipation have been greatly weakened, if not entirely neutralized, by the idleness of the serfs and their inordinate love for brandy. They have construed freedom into license for intemperance and an abandonment of all forms of useful industry, and as a natural result production has greatly diminished, and some districts, once fertile, are now threatened with famine. The freedmen of the Southern States appear to have passed the ordeal of emancipation in a much more creditable manner than the emancipated millions of Russia. The best hope of the latter is that they will speedily learn wisdom from their self-imposed misfortunes, and be taught by want and hunger that no political changes can exempt the mass of mankind from useful toil.

Opinion of Mr. Evarts.

MR. EVARTS, Attorney-General, has, in response to a request of Mr. McCulloch, given his opinion in writing on the question, whether there is a vacancy in the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. Mr. Rollins, in June, sent to the President a resignation, to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. The Senate refused to confirm any one nominated, and adjourned. The question arose, whether or not Mr. Rollins had resigned. Mr. Evarts decides he has not. That his letter, with the condition annexed, took no effect until the condition was fulfilled, and that, therefore, there was no vacancy. The opinion is an able legal one, and is written with all the judicial acumen for which the Attorney General is so noted.

Poverty of the Pope.

THE poor old Pope is becoming "hard up" in his age, but we are glad to perceive that, instead of becoming down in the mouth, or chapfallen on the occasion, he is plucking up his courage and soundly berating those who have left him in such a plight. He goes farther than that too, for he pelts and punishes as well as reprimands them. Victor Emmanuel, it seems, owed him lately three millions of francs, but there was no possibility of getting the swash-buckling king to pay up. All the money was required for defraying the expenses of his Majesty's various humbug establishments and other *petite* pleasures. In this emergency the effect of anathemas was tried in vain. The Italian King stood firm against all the threatened thunders of the church, and does not seem to have been specially moved by the Holy Father's refusal to bestow his benediction upon the recent marriage of the Crown Prince. In these circumstances, before resorting to excommunication, Pio Nono fortunately applied to Louis Napoleon, and a hint from the French Emperor at once made the recusant sovereign "stump up," or "knuckle down"—whichever of the two be the latest or most elegant synonym for the remarkably disagreeable ceremony, to such persons, of paying in cash. Louis Napoleon, according to all accounts, has not much of that commodity at present to spare himself, but he has a host of bayonets and broadswords on hand, which can readily enforce payment from others. A hint accordingly was sufficient to make the money forthcoming from the delinquent.

But, mark the amusing part of the affair—we shall not venture to say the ingratitude of the Pope. The tables are next turned upon Louis Napoleon himself, or his troops; and the Holy Father has wounded them in the tenderest and most susceptible of all parts—that is, in their stomachs. The Pope, it appears, was lately called upon to inspect some legion of the French Guards in the neighborhood of Rome, and—what must have been a very desirable ceremony to such innocents—to bless their banners. Inspired by that gratitude which is said to be a lively sense of future favors, his Holiness complied, and volunteered, moreover, with his own sacred hands to perform a mass in the camp for their special gratification. The devout troops were in ecstacies, but the weather, we regret to say, was not propitious. It lowered most menacingly in the early part of the day, and when Pio Nono arrived on the ground the rain descended in torrents. With exemplary pluck, however, he went through the whole ceremony, though long before the end of it he was drenched to the skin, and eventually quitted more like a half-drowned duck than the head of the most numerous body of Christians upon earth. And the wrath of the Holy Father was commensurate; for, like the black ram on Salisbury plain, which invariably turned the posterior portion of its spine to the wind when a shower was approaching, he had foreseen the shower, and ordered a temporary shed to be erected over the altar, in wood, with the view of guarding against it. The French commander had used one of the ordinary tents instead, and thus his Holiness got ducked. In revenge, Pio Nono countermanded a dinner which he had ordered for sixty superior officers, and matters were in this precious state of embroglio when the latest despatches left.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appointed to consider some means of alleviating the sufferings of horses and dogs during the warm weather, have made a sensible report. It is an address to the owners of horses and mules and dogs, urging on them kindness to the dumb animals under their charge. In view of the disastrous effects of the heat to horses and mules, they urge that a wet sponge be placed on the animal's forehead, and that their mouths be frequently washed out; that the horses in the street cars be driven slowly and constantly refreshed; that the muzzles for dogs be made sufficiently large, so that no torment will be inflicted on the poor creatures by their use. The report is eminently practical and will, we hope, do good. We sincerely desire its encouragement by all of our citizens.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.—The Boston *Traveller* says:—The receipts of the American Board of Missions for July were nearly $60,000—more than $28,000 higher than in July, 1867. Still, to meet the expenses of its financial year, a very large sum must be received in August, the closing month. Indeed, the recent sudden advance in the price of gold, adding largely to the Board's expenses, and the fitting off of several mission families about to sail, will make that sum somewhat greater than was expected. The treasurer informs us that not less than $140,000 will be needed to prevent a debt. For August of last year the receipts were $83,310.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE"—In one of his recent speeches Wade Hampton said that in a conversation with General Robert E. Lee, in his retirement, the Confederate chieftain said to him, talking about the war, "I did only what I thought was right, and nothing else. Now that we have peace, I favor obedience to the law, and desire peace throughout the land.' If Wade Hampton would follow the example of Lee in this respect, it would be better for the country. He prefers, however, to train with the Blair revolutionists.

CRUEL.—The originator of the following paragraph should be taken in hand by the revolutionists:—"The spirit of imitation is strong even with Presidential candidates. It is said that when the intelligence reached St. Joseph, Mo., that Seymour was last seen on his farm putting in new hay, Blair, who was in the place, immediately put in a little old rye."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO DRAW THEM.—EXTRACT from a letter from St. Paul, Iowa, to Phalon & Son:—
"Your new perfume, 'Flor de Mayo,' is in urgent request here. Wish I had fifty gals in my store to-day." Gentle druggist, the article is too precious to be sold in bulk, but if you keep it on hand you will be sure to have fifty gals in your store every day—it draws them as blossoms draw the bee. Sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1868.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held Aug. 12, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scene of his labors our fellow-citizen THADDEUS STEVENS, late member of Congress from the Ninth District of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we should express our sense of the loss which the country has sustained in the death of a man who has rendered services so eminent to the cause which the Union League of Philadelphia was organized to sustain; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the League that we deeply deplore the absence from the councils of the nation of one so pre-eminent for unswerving patriotism, strict adherence to principle, and long experience in statesmanship.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of the true courage and unshrinking firmness with which, in the darkest hour of the nation's peril, he was ever ready to defend the right and to set an example of sublime confidence in his nation's destiny.

Resolved, That in the struggles which lie before us the recollection of the unfaltering energy with which he fought the good fight to the last, until stricken down with the harness on his back, will stimulate us to renewed efforts to secure for our country those blessings for which he sacrificed rest and health, and finally life itself.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate these resolutions to the family of Mr. Stevens.

S. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary pro tem.
1t

SCOTLAND IN THE FIELD!
THE TENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CALEDONIAN CLUB
WILL BE HELD AT
OAKDALE PARK,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

All who desire a day's pleasure will find this the best opportunity ever afforded to the public of this city.

The Games are open to all competitors, and will comprise Feats of Strength, Swiftness, etc., and will at the same time afford amusement of the most varied and entertaining character.

Splendid accommodations for Dancing.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Finnie's Brass and String Band, and the Pipers of the Club.

Grounds can be reached by the Germantown Railroad, from Ninth and Green streets hourly, after 8 30 A. M., and by the Fourth and Eighth street Passenger cars every few minutes.

Carriages will enter the grounds by gate off Germantown road.

Admission to the grounds.....50 cents.
Children.....25 cents.

Tickets to be had of members of the Club and at the gates on day of Games. 8 12 3t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.
5 28tOI

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,
free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

E. G. GILES,
Treasurer.
8 6 8t

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SATURDAY TO CAPE MAY, $3.—The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier No. 19 above VINE Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on MONDAY.
Excursion Tickets, $3, including carriage hire.
Each way, $2·25. 8 13 2t

HOOP SKIRTS.

NOVELTY
IN
GORED BALMORAL SKIRTS.

THE
PARIS LA BELLE,
THE HANDSOMEST
GORED BALMORAL SKIRT
EVER OFFERED,
WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION
ON
THURSDAY, 13th INST,
AT THE AGENTS,
COFFIN & ALTEMUS,
No. 220 CHESNUT Street,
8 13 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The tidings from Texas,
Of pestilent beef,
Considerably vex us,
And bring us to grief;
While cargo on cargo
Of such diseased meat,
Is sent from Chicago,
Unwholesome to eat.
We're rather unwilling
Our breakfast to make,
On poisonous sirloin,
Or *rinderpest* steak;
We look on such victuals
With uttermost loathing;
But vast is the pleasure,
We take in the clothing
So cheap and so splendid,
For gentlemen, all,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Magnificent Hall!

Gentlemen! You may sustain life on corn and cabbage if the beef don't suit you. But you must have clothes on your back, and the place to find the most MAGNIFICENT SUMMER STOCK in town, is

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 8 13 3m

LOST.

LOST,
On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,
A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,
Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.
The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in silks and fine dress goods. Communications only received, and considered strictly confidential.
Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
8 8 4t EIGHTH and MARKET.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Nursing Governess. References given and required. Address E. D., this office, for three days. 8 12 3t*

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Cashier. References given and required. Address G. E., this office, for three days. 3t*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos. BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STUBBS' X X
F C B
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AGNES H. WILLIAMSON alias Pettinas, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of JOSEPH J. DORAN, administrator of the estate of said ——— deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ELCOCK,
8 13 thstu5t Auditor.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.
Bargains for 15 Days.
FINAL REDUCTIONS.
Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have
MARKED DOWN
THE WHOLE OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK
To close the season's sales and make room
FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
1 13 tuths24p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.
1 2 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays 3 P. M.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 6rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND
POTTED MEATS,
For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.
ALSO,
WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,
Of every description.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
8 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND,—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 6t

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The latest excitement in the city is that occasioned by the arrival at Communipaw of a number of diseased cattle from Illinois. Nearly 300 head of middling and good Illinois cattle had been sent thither from Homer, in the State of that name, and upon the route had been discovered to be diseased. More than a dozen of them were thereupon put off at the station of Crestline, Obed, and before the train reached Communipaw only half the number originally started with, were living. The butchers and drovers meanwhile displayed a refreshing degree of indifference, and laughed to scorn the doctors' idea that the disease was a malignant form of typhus fever. Four of the deceasd cattle have been placed in quarantine in a separate yard, in order that the symptoms may be carefully watched, and, should they die, the work of dissection be performed. Although medical officers at present carefully abstain from any public announcement of their views, such observations as have hitherto been made indicate that the disease is one of the intensest forms of typhus fever, and not the common murrain. Meanwhile, almost all of the diseased cattle have been destroyed. The abattoirs yesterday were full of the sound of death-blows, and the sight of reeking blood, as the heavy-spiked axe fell upon the heads of the dumb victims. The sanitary inspectors have been ferreting out the purlieus of suspected meat sellers in this city, and the police are likewise busy in holding in surveillance this new object of inspection, and the heaviest penalties of the law are threatened against any person who sells any portion of meat found to be diseased. Coal-tar has been plentifully poured upon al yards and paths over which the diseased animals have travelled, or are expected to travel, and the floors and sides of the cattle-cars have been profusely strewed with carbolic acid. By the application of these disinfectants, united to the prompt action in other departments of the sanitary officers, it is hoped that not only the city of New York, but the entire continent will be spared a visitation incomparably worse than that which a couple of years ago created such consternation and loss throughout Europe.

The mention of this disease reminds me that the Board of Quarantine Commissioners has just decided to erect a structure on West Bank, New York Harbor, as a landing and boarding station for the accommodation of such persons as have been exposed to contagious and infectious diseases. Proposals for building the new structure were received only on Tuesday at the office of the Board, and it will probably be situated on a line between West Bank and Fort Wadsworth. A year ago the Commissioners thought seriously of erecting such a building on Barren Island, but West Bank holding out superior advantages, it has finally been decided to erect one there. It will be completed during the coming fall, and promises to be just the thing that is needed.

Yesterday the 22d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. departed for Long Branch, where they intend remaining for several days. Starting from the Fourteenth Street Armory at half-past 9 this morning, they marched down Broadway amidst a crowd which was only less enthusiastic than that which witnessed the marching of the 7th Regiment on the 4th of last July. Among the features of the Long Branch festival are the competition prize-firing, the presentation of prizes, and the grand dance to be given at the Stetson House. The regiment's tents are erected in a plateau reserved for them on the sea-shore. Meanwhile Tiffany's windows, on Broadway, are beset from morning till night by a curious crowd, anxious to witness the really handsome prizes on exhibition there. The regiment will return next Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon Madame Tostee arrived from Havre in the steamer Ville de Paris. It seems but yesterday since the newspapers were chronicling her departure, and bewailing the necessity which separated the public even for a brief space from the renowned representative of the titled heroine of Gerolstein. A much travelled gentleman, and an excellent critic *en amateur*, who has seen the original Schneider, assures me that that artiste, with all her piquant airs and graces, is not one whit better than the dashing Lucille, who one year ago so captivated New York. Mad'lle Tostee, by the by, is looking well. The air of Paris, and her brief reunion with her Parisian rivals in the *coulisses*, have not destroyed a vestige of that bloom, which, heightened at night by a touch or two of rouge, and a patch or two of court-plaster, makes her so fresh-looking behind the footlights. The date of her appearance has not yet been announced, though it is whispered that during a portion of the season Mr. Bateman intends transporting her to St. Louis, and playing off Mad'lle Irma upon the New York public as long as possible. Although *Barbe Bleue* is now in its fourth week, the attraction has not grown less. The statement in one of the papers here that it was to be withdrawn after the present week, was entirely erroneous. It will be continued indefinitely, "every evening until further notice," meaning in this, as in every other case, just as long as it continues to pay.

I believe I am safe in asserting that Adah Isaacs Menken, who died in Paris on Tuesday, may justly be called one of the "isms" of New York. It was here she made the first great success which caused all the virtuous indignation surrounding our theatrical critics' souls to trickle out at the points of their pens. It seems a triflingly small while ago when Mr. James Nixon first introduced her to the public here at the Sixteenth Street Circus, before an audience, which far exceeded in numbers and frantic enthusiasm any which have since crowded a similar place of entertainment. At the time of her death she was no longer a very young woman, bordering as she was on forty years of age. But she preserved her beauty, such as it was, to a most remarkable degree. Neither the wear and tear of her profession, which, in its peculiar line, was no painless or idle one, nor the sensuous carnival life she had led for so long a period, seemed to have materially marred her voluptuous beauty or her powerful physique. No particulars concerning her death have yet reached us, and whatever truth may be in the report of her having recently invited three Bohemians of Paris to a drinking bout, and left them in a state of unconsciousness under the table, while she dragged herself painfully off to bed, whence she was unable to dress next morning to attend rehearsal, it is probable that her sudden calling away to the scenes beyond this life was due to the debauched eccentricities which in latter years more particularly had rendered her career so unlovely and unbeautiful. For the rest, she was not an ill-educated woman. She could even write passable poetry, and contributed to one or two weekly papers here of small literary merit. Her latest amours with the elder Dumas and the erratic Swinburne are known to all the world; and now that the dark curtain has for ever descended upon that bright and baleful career, the fact that she was large-hearted and generous will, of itself, be sufficient to secure her mourners among those whom she benefited here in New York.

Mr. Edward Falcon has compiled an immensely stupid play, brought out at Wallack's under the auspices of little Lotta. It was expected that on Monday evening a scene before, as well as behind the footlights would be enacted, in consequence of the report that both Mr. Brougham and Mr. Crabtree had taken out injunctions—the former on the ground that Mr. Moss, treasurer of the theatre, had violated his contract with him, the latter on the ground that Lotta was yet a minor, and had no right to play without her father (Mr. Crabtree's) permission. Both reports, however, proved to be idle, and the piece passed off smoothly, with the exception of such halts and hitches as inevitably occur on a first night. It is understood that after next season Lester Wallack is to proceed to London, there to undertake the management of a theatre, and that the present Wallack's theatre is to pass into the hands of Barney Williams! Time works wonders indeed. ALI BABA.

VENICE.

An Unequivocal Watering-Place — Its Romance and its Reality.

From our own Correspondent.

VENICE, July 28.

By this time, I presume, Philadelphia, like London and Paris, is out of town; gone to the watering-places in order, more extravagantly, to enjoy the hot weather. This place, being abominably hot, the living extremely dear, and the accommodations equal to the worst in America, I was persuaded that it was the city of which I was in search for the usual sea-side rest and recreation. Venice, as a watering-place, is an unequivocal success. There is nothing to hinder a man from bathing on the front door-step, or fishing out of the second-story window. These liberties must be valuable to Venetians, who live almost entirely on oil and maccaroni, which cannot be caught by a hook and line, and who never go in to bathe for fear of washing off the dirt. We arrived in the night, but the moon was not out, nor was the grand canal "beautifully illuminated by the lights of the innumerable palaces." The gondola was not a fairy boat, nor a wizard skiff, nor anything of that sort, but resembled very much a Down East punt, with a tomahawk nailed on the end, and the gondoliers romantically dressed in red flannel shirts, did not sing "beautiful snatches of Italia's favorite songs," but swore dreadfully. Day hangs over us like a molten cloud, and night comes with chills and fevers. Venice lies dead, entombed in her churches and her fifteen hundred palaces. Her past is her only glory; her history her only redemption.

Situated in a marsh, surrounded by sea sickness and salt water, perfumed by the sweet scent of dried fish—too long dead—she invites the curious from all lands to come down to her to assist her in paying her taxes. The descendants of such noble names as Canova and Titian peddle shell jewelry or play the tamborine and fiddle on the Palazzo St. Marco. There are a few Americans here and quite a number of English, and to-day I had the pleasure of seeing the smiling face of a well-known Philadelphian at the table d'hote. As a general rule, I find the Americans are the most easily pleased. They always enjoy a good thing. They have been known to smile with six in the room, at four dollars a day. Such a disposition I take to be the natural characteristic of a people whose pride it is always to act without restraint. The English insist on grumbling, and they always get what they want. The American travels for pleasure, and thinks he finds it; the Englishman travels as a matter of business, and gets all the accommodations for half price.

It is, however, the young people who are the most readily deluded. For them it's delightful fun to get up at five o'clock in the morning, and tear around to see things of which they know nothing, through the blistering heat or deathly damp, until midnight. "It's so jolly." They don't care if pa is grumpy, and ma so fatigued. We have a beautiful little blonde at our hotel, who is the daughter of a dry goods merchant in New York. She leaned over the table to ask if I had seen the Armenian Convent, where Lord Byron was taught the Armenian language, and which is about two miles out in the Adriatic, with no shade trees between here and there. "You should go by all means, the sail is charming, and they have a beautiful portrait of Lord Byron there, and a mummy three thousand years old." "Bless me, you don't say so?" "Yes, and we had such fun?" At the same time the perspiration was running down the pretty little blonde's cheek, and the skin was coming off her pretty little blonde nose. I took her to be a very fair representative of what Venice might have been in her youth, before republican life had been buried in Austrian tyranny. Travellers coming to Venice must hire a courier; there is no evading it. It is impossible to go anywhere or find anything without one. I take it that a reasonably active man, with the assistance of a courier, can "do" the city in two days. That is, of course, if he be not an artist or an architect. One day is generally spent on the water and one on the land. The Islands, the Grand Canal, a majority of the palaces, the opera house, and about twenty churches are done by water, or at least usually so. The Doge's Palace, the Church of St. Marc, the Academy of Fine Arts, the King's Palace, the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs, and the tombs of Titian and Canova, may be done on land. It is possible to get along on about eight dollars per day in gold, provided you don't give too much to the beggars, and the churches have not more than four attendants each. From Paris we are about forty hours, and the ride not unpleasant if you enjoy the prospect of an abundant harvest and an unlimited supply of wine. If you intend coming here come in the spring. The summer is dreadfully hot, and the fall is full of mosquitoes. H. R. E.

A Refutation.

We have received the following note from Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

I am informed that you have published a paragraph, to the effect that I took an article from a London paper called *Fun*, made a few alterations in it, and published it, as my own, with my name attached to it, in one of Frank Leslie's papers. In reply, I declare that I never wrote even a single line for any of Mr. Leslie's publications; that I never took any man's writing and tried to pass it off as my own: and that I have not seen *Fun* for several months. I demand of you, as a matter of simple justice, to publish this note. I have written to Mr. Leslie, remonstrating on the gross liberty which one of his underlings has taken with my name, but have not received a reply.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1868.

[We are glad to see this contradiction from Dr. Mackenzie. The paragraph referred to by him has been going the rounds of the press, but has never appeared in this paper, as Dr. Mackenzie's informant alleges.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

RITUALISM.

An English Case in Court—Ritualism Gains a Victory.

The London *Daily News* has the following:—

"The anti-Ritualists of St. Mary, Atherstone, have been worsted in the Arches Court. Their incumbent has obtained a judgment in his favor, and the churchwarden, their representative, has to pay £100 costs. Of course this judgment is sound and good, for it is that of Sir R. Phillimore; but it is unfortunate that in contentions with the clergy in the Ecclesiastical Court, parishioners should be so uniformly in the wrong. In this case it is not contended for a moment that the incumbent was in the right; he had acted arbitrarily and illegally, without being reproved by his superiors; nevertheless, for undoing without authority what he had done without authority, the churchwarden is saddled with the costs of a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.

"The Rev. Mr. Richings, it appears, fixed, or caused to be fixed, over the communion table of his church an extra ledge or shelf, which, in the dialect of his school, is styled a super-altar. This addition to the fittings of the church was made without any faculty, or even the informal consent of the Ordinary having been previously obtained. Sir Robert Phillimore, referring to this fact, said it was 'to be lamented.' In August last a vestry meeting was held, when a resolution was passed to the effect that the churchwardens should take steps for removing the super-altar. One of the churchwardens, Mr. Cordingley, understood this resolution to warrant him in removing the shelf himself, and accordingly took with him a workman, picked the lock of the church door, after the incumbent had refused to give him the keys, and took the noxious shelf away. It is plain that in so acting he violated the law, and for this the incumbent brought him into the Arches Court; and after what he had heard on Tuesday, it may be predicted that he will not touch a super-altar again.

"It will not escape the reader's notice how different is the measure meted to a layman who lays his hands on church furniture to that dealt out to the clergy. Sir R. Phillimore's address, in giving judgment, had all the force and earnestness of a pulpit discourse. To the churchwarden of St. Mary Atherstone the illegal shelf was a piece of wood in the wrong place; but the Judge spoke of it much as a devout Roman Catholic might be expected to speak of a piece of the wood of the true cross. The terms in which he referred to its removal were such as might properly be applied to any daring and impious act of sacrilege. It is plain that in this case the incumbent and the churchwarden were both wrong together, the difference being that the clergyman was the first to move and set an example of disregard of law. The act of the incumbent, however, is 'lamented;' that of the churchwarden is substantially punished."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE DEXTER WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS Machinery and Fixtures at Manayunk, was sold yesterday by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, for $50 000 cash.

HARD TO FIND—A pair of perfect fitting Pantaloons, except at CHAS. STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street, Phila.
No misfits allowed to leave their establishment.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

DE KLYNE—WARREN.—At New Orleans, La., on the 1st instant, by Rev. J. C. Carpenter, T. W. DE KLYNE, U. S. Navy, to DESSIE S., daughter of Captain Isaac Warren, of Philadelphia.

SMITH—FAIRLAMB.—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, in Philadelphia, in the presence of Mayor McMichael by Friends' ceremony, GEORGE W. SMITH and MARY H. FAIRLAMB, both of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 11th instant, after a brief illness, Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Clergy of the city are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 926 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, Lombard above Eleventh street. ‡

APPLETON.—At the house of his daughter, Brooklyn, N. Y., JAMES APPLETON, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral services in morning papers. *

BUSHONG.—On Monday, August 10, PHILIP BUSHONG, aged 68 years 3 months and 28 days.

Interment Friday, the 14th instant, at Reading, Pa.*

DERINGER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, at Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Delaware, BRONACGH M. DERINGER, aged 49 years.

Carriages will be at the Baltimore Depot, Broad and Prime streets, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning next. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. ***

KEYSER.—On the 11th instant, ESTER H. KEYSER.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Allen Bard, No. 1316 N Thirteenth street, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

O'DONNELL.—On the 11th instant, NEIL O'DONNELL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Callowhill street, below Front on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Augustine's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

TODD.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM JAMES, son of James and Eliza Todd, aged 9 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the parents' residence, No 715 Jamison street below Federal and Seventh, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Vault for interment

VANHORN.—On the 11th instant, GEORGIANNA W., infant daughter of Kate and the late George W. Vanhorn.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, from the residence of her mother, Senate street, above Fourth, Camden. ‡

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
78 PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.
The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.
Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable
Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.
Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.
JOHN McINTOSH, Proprietor.
7 31 12t*

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."
NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.
Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 eod6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuthsm2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.
6 2 3m]

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Lessees....WM E. SINN & CO.
Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY EVENING, August 17,
Will be produced for the first time in Philadelphia
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE WHITE FAWN,
With all the original Scenery, Properties, Costumes, Jewels, and Armors from Niblo's Garden, New York, which cost upon its production $100,000.
Upon its original production the cast will embrace the best operatic and dramatic talent in the country.
The ballet will comprise
JARRETT & PALMER'S
COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES. [3t
The sale of seats will commence Saturday morning

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 13 1868,
J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK.
First appearance of the celebrated
STAR PREMIER,
MD'LLE ERMINA VENTUROLI,
From Jarrett & Palmer's Troupe, Niblo's Garden,
And triumphant success of the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTINE, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CAPE ISLAND.—THE GREAT CARNIVAL of 1868—Grand Fancy Dress, Calico, and Citizens' Dress Ball, combined, will be given in the Monster Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House, Cape Island, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15 1868 The Ball Room will be illuminated and splendidly decorated for this Great Fete. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5. Extra Lady's Ticket, $1. Tickets for one Gentleman $3.
3t MARK HASSLER, Directing Manager.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.
EVERY SATURDAY,
From 4 to 6 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 26 3mfp

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.
COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at same price as Gold.
GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.
DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, and interest allowed.
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SALE OF
First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,
First Mortgage Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

A VERY DESIRABLE
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
7 29 20t PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868
Notice to Shareholders.
Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.
Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.
THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

A Disastrous Fire in Lisbon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Despatches have been received to day from Lisbon, Portugal, giving the details of a disastrous fire in that city last evening. The fire broke out in a newly-arrived cargo of cotton in the public stores adjoining the custom house. A great quantity of cotton, brandy, and other valuable goods were destroyed. It is reported that the total loss will reach £100,000 sterling. There is but little insurance on the property. The origin of the fire is believed to be accidental.

The European Markets—This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Evening.—Consols, 93⅞a93⅞ for money, and 93⅞a94 for account. United States Five-twenties, 71⅞. Illinois Central, 92 Erie, 36⅞: Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 13—Evening.—United States Five-twenties dull at 75½.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Bourse opened firmer Rentes, 75f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer, with an advance; uplands, 10d.; Orleans 10½d. Lard firmer, but unchanged. Spirits petroleum advanced to 10½d.

LONDON, August 13—Evening.—Linseed Oil declined to £32 15s. Other quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 13.—The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England shows that the specie in the bank has decreased £571,000 since last report.

The Havana Market.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Sugar strong at 8 reals per arrobe for No. 12. Exchange firm.—On London, 11½; on the United States, currency, 32@32½ discount; in gold, long sight, 1¼ discount; short sight, ½ premium.

Political.

UTICA, Aug. 13.—The Democratic Committee have called the State Convention at Albany, September 2. The contest is said to be between Murphy and Hoffman, with chances for the former.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	103⅛
N. Y. and E. R.	57¼	Western U. Tel.	33⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅜	Tol. to & Wabash	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87⅜	Adams Express	52
Chi. and N.W. com	82⅜	Wells, Fargo Exp.	26½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	82½	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	Tennessee's new	63¾
Pitts. F.W. and Ch.	103½	Gold	147⅝

Market dull.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
628 PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER.
THE UNION
BANKING COMPANY,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.
Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.
Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.
Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 8 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898,
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PATTI.

Her Marriage and Career.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* improves the opportunity of the marriage of Patti to give a review of her career as a singer. We give below its article entire:—

"The season just terminated at the royal Italian Opera, although on the whole by no means one of the most prosperous in the history of that establishment, could not have ended more brilliantly than with the varied combination of entertainments presented the other night 'for the benefit of Mad'lle Adelina Patti,' including an act from 'Romeo e Giulietta,' an act from 'Faust,' and an act from 'La Figlia del Reggimento.' In each of these operas—the first two of recent growth, the last about a quarter of a century old—Mad'lle Patti has earned some of her fairest laurels; and for the purpose of displaying the versatility of her talent a better choice could hardly have been made. But of the *Juliet*, the *Margaret*, and the *Maria* of Mad'lle Patti there is nothing new to say. Their conspicuous features are familiar to opera goers in London, and their merits, vocal and dramatic, are unanimously admitted. No more need be added than that on the occasion referred to she selected from "Romeo e Giulietta" the first act, containing the lively cavatina in waltz measure, "Hella calma d'un bel sogno," and the so styled madrigal, "Angiol regina," in which *Juliet* and *Romeo* first exchange sentiments; from "Faust," the "garden scene," the finest and most genuine passage in that opera, and probably in all Gounod; and from "La Figlia del Reggimenta," the scene in which at a music lesson, accompanied on the piano-forte by the Marchioness of Berkenfield, the *ci devant* Vivandiere, tired of the restraint imposed upon her, and egged on to rebellion by Sergeant Sulpizio, petulantly tears up her music, and, substituting the old song for the new, attacks with enthusiasm the characteristic Rata plan.

"Each of these well-known scenes was done to absolute perfection, and in each Mlle. Patti roused the audience to an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm. The brilliant waltz of *Juliet* was heartily encored; the same compliment was paid to the not less brilliant 'Air des Bijoux' of *Margaret*, and again to the Rataplan of *Maria*. Never, indeed, did the most popular stage singer of the day exhibit her manifold gifts and accomplishments to better advantage. Her principal associate in 'Romeo e Giulietta,' and 'Faust e Margherita,' was Signor Mario, happily in his best mood: and thus the first interview between the 'star-crossed lovers' in the former, and the garden scene in the latter, were represented with a grace and truthfulness impossible to surpass. To crown the whole, Mlle. Patti gave the solos in 'God Save the Queen' with a vigor and point which can only be explained by the fact of her being quite as conversant with the English language as with her own. The evening, in short, was one series of triumphs.

"Before these words are in type Mad'lle Patti will have become a French marchioness; her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, a nobleman attached to the Imperial court of France, having been announced to take place this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Catholic Chapel of St. Mary's, Clapham Park. It is not our usual custom to pay attention to such matters; but as it is possible, though we trust improbable, that this new turn of fortune may sooner than later deprive the Italian lyric stage of one of its brightest ornaments, we are tempted to refer to it, and further to take the opportunity of briefly recapitulating the history of Mad'lle Patti's past career in England. Few lovers of Italian opera can have forgotten the universal regret caused by the almost sudden death, at St. Petersburg, of that admirable singer, Mme. Angioline Bosio, in April, 1859. With her it seemed that we had lost the only genuine Italian soprano on the Italian stage. Her place was ill supplied at the Royal Italian Opera by Mme. Molan Carvalho, too essentially French to accommodate herself readily to the Italian style, and not supplied at all by Mme. Lotti, or by any other singer upon whom, in 1859 and 1860, Mr. Gye could lay hands—admitting as we must in fairness, the practised talent of Mme. Penco, who belonged rather to the Grisi than to the Bosio school. A year later, however, the memorable year of the second series of Mme. Grisi's 'farewell performances,' the year of the closing of her Majesty's Theatre, and of Mr. Mapleson's first adventure as a director of Italian Opera (at the Lyceum), when things looked dull and unpromising enough at Covent Garden, a new phenomenon suddenly appeared. That phenomenon was Adelina Patti, who, unheralded by any preliminary flourish of trumpets, on the 14th of May, 1861, took operatic London by storm. Nobody, in fact, except those whose special business it is to occupy themselves with musical matters, at home and abroad, had even heard of her. The opera was 'La Sonnambula,' and when the *Amina* of the evening tripped on the stage to impart the fulness of her joy to her associates in the melodious recitative, 'Care campagne,' there was a general feeling of surprise. She looked like a mere child, slight in form and diminutive in stature—something from which to expect great things would be absurd. And that no one expected great things was evident from the general apathy of the house. But at the conclusion of the recitative the ice was broken.

"No such voice has been heard since the voice of Angioline Bosio was silent, and no such singing. This was confirmed in 'Come per me sereno;' and as the opera proceeded the audience grew warmer and warmer. The bed-room scene, to old opera-goers, almost revived the days of Malibran, and the 'Ah non giunge,' that most rapturous of finales—according to the manner, so essentially different from the manner of Mozart and Beethoven, in which certain admired Italian composers express rapture—put the seal upon a triumph as indisputable as was ever gained by a debutante. The day after the papers were loud in her praises; and it was as true of Mlle. Patti as of Lord Byron, that one morning she awoke and found herself famous. In the same year the new singer played *Lucia*, with great success, though with hardly so much as followed her *Amina* and for the best of reasons—she was not the consummate actress she is now; *Violetta* ('La Traviata'); *Zerlina* ('Don Giovanni'), on one of the 'Grisi farewell nights,' effectively eclipsing Mme. Carvalho, who had played *Zerlina* in the earlier part of the season; *Martha*, and *Rosina* ('Il Barbiere,') again casting her predecessor, Mme. Carvalho, into the shade. All this time her vogue was increasing. Each part earned for Mad'lle Patti a step onward in public estimation, and at the end of the season, as Schumann said on the apparition of Schubert's first trio, '*die Welt glanzt wieder frisch*'—for the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, at all events.

"That Mad'lle Patti was the abiding 'star' of the season 1862 may well be imagined. Nevertheless, she added only two parts to those we have enumerated—*Norina* ('Don Pasquale') and *Dinorah*, in the opera so called; the latter a performance in all respects so remarkable that it is difficult to understand why it has never been repeated. No such impersonation of the dreamy and romantic heroine of Meyerbeer's charming pastoral as that of Mad'lle Patti has been witnessed since 'Dinorah' was first produced in London, under Meyerbeer's own superintendence, in 1859. In 1863, Mad'lle Patti brought four new parts to her already extensive repertory—*Leonora* ('Il Trovatore'), *Nineua* ('La Gazza Ladra'), *Adina* ('L'Elisir d'Amore'), and *Maria* ('La Figlia del Reggimento'). The first and second of these she has apparently abandoned, although both created a marked impression; but *Adina*, the queen of village coquettes, has always been one of her most popular, as it is one of her most original and highly finished impersonations; and few amateurs can look back without regret to those evenings on which Donizetti's most genial opera could be heard with Patti, Mario, and Ronconi, each incomparable, in three of the leading parts, and nothing wanting but a Tamburini as the recruiting sergeant to make the performance perfect.

"In 1864 Mlle. Patti was again the favorite and most constant attraction, notwithstanding a new and formidable competitor in Mlle. Pauline Lucca, who, on this her first probation, served the manager as she has more than once served him since, and to whose unannounced disappearance the public was indebted for Mlle. Patti's *Margaret*—a *Margaret* to put all other Margarets out of court. This was the only new character attempted by Mlle. Patti in 1864. She performed it no less than eight times, six times with the flaxen head-dress to represent the traditionary *chevelure* of Goethe's poetical creation, and twice, still more winningly, with the head-dress for which she is beholden to nature. In 1865 Mlle. Patti essayed, for the first time in England, the part of *Linda*, in Donizetti's 'Linda di Chamouni.' In the previous winter all Paris had been in ecstacies with this latest assumption of their favorite's; and as, three years before, Paris had unanimously endorsed the opinion of London about the merits of Mlle. Patti, it was agreeable now to find London in its turn endorsing the opinion of Paris. Mlle Patti tried no other fresh character in 1865. In 1866, as *Caterina*, in 'L'Etoille du Nord,' she presents us with a musical *Caterina* equal to that of Mme. Bosio (the original in London), and a dramatic *Caterina* superior to that of Mme. Bosio; while her *Annetta*, the cobbler's wife, in the somewhat trivial 'Crispino e la Comare' of the brothers Ricci, added yet another to her long list of comic impersonations; one, too, which must always be vividly remembered, if only for the dance at the end of Act II, executed with such engaging grace and quietude to the accompaniment of a series of brilliant vocal passages, a *tour de force* that would have gone far to keep even a feebler production than this same opera on its legs. About the *Juliet* in the Italian version of M. Gounod's 'Romeo e Giulietta,' the one character added to Mad'lle Patti's list in 1867, enough has been recently said to absolve us from the necessity of doing more than repeat that it exhibits her genius and talent in their ripe maturity, and is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of the modern lyric drama. A more ideal embodiment, indeed, of one of our great dramatist's most poetic creations could not easily be imagined.

"In the season just expired not a single new character has been assigned to Mad'lle Patti, although we were promised *Elvira* ('I Puritani'), *Gilda* ('Rigoletto'), and the unknown *Giovanna d'Arco;* but happily there is always something fresh and new in her delineations of parts, however familiar. Her career has been as honorably industrious as it has been uniformly successful. Richly endowed, she has not the less perseveringly studied to attain the perfection of detail indispensable to true art: and the defects observable when she first appeared among us have with laborious and resolute striving been conquered one by one. Her voice has grown richer and more flexible through constant use—a proof that its use has been legitimate; her vocalization is as fluent and correct as it is brilliant and expressive. As an actress, both in the comic and serious range of characters, she has reached that acme of perfection which makes acting seem no acting at all, but rather truth idealized. Nothing can be more natural, graceful, and spontaneous than her comedy, nothing more deeply felt and touching than her tragedy. In short, she now presents to us the very *beau ideal* of a lyric artist.

"Mad'lle Patti was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843, and is therefore in her twenty-sixth year. Her parents, both Italian, and both exercising the same profession as herself, left Europe when she was scarcely a year old, and her first successes were obtained in America, North and South, where she was already famous before she came to England. It has been justly said that while Europe has sent many famous dramatic singers to America, in sending us Adelina Patti the New World has amply paid off its debt to the Old. Should we lose her now we shall lose that which the Italian lyric can ill spare."

RUSSIA.

Famine, Typhus and Pauperism—Brandy the Cause—Appalling Statistics—Short-Sighted Policy of the Government.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from St. Petersburg, July 20, as follows:—

"The abolishment of serfdom has given Russia the possibility to become a European power, but, nevertheless, it is the principal cause of the great calamity which has befallen the Empire during the last winter, and from which we shall have to suffer many a year more. Famine and typhus have wielded their sceptre in a most fearful manner all over the country for all these months, pauperism, famine, and typhus is the one dark picture our despairing eyes look upon for years and years to come. A bad crop was generally supposed to be the principal reason of the almost incredible distress which manifested itself everywhere among the rural population as soon as the hard winter set in. At the same time the Minister of the Interior was severely blamed by public opinion for not having foreseen the calamity, so that he could have met the most urgent necessities; and at last it almost seemed as if his negligence and carelessness alone had to account for all the deaths that were recorded by hundreds from the most afflicted provinces. Indignant at these unjust accusations the minister resigned his office, and the Cabinet lost one of its ablest and its most honorable members. It was a loss much to be regretted, but yet, in one respect, the country derived a very valuable, though most painful benefit from it. To justify the course he had taken the Minister published a long and elaborate official report, from which it became apparent beyond any doubt that the root of the evil lay much deeper, than anybody had supposed, and that it was a pernicious folly to charge the last crop or the remissness of any individual with it. With the only exception of Finland and the province of Archangelsk the crop has been quite as good as in any average year, and partly even better. The export lists of the Southern ports showed larger figures than in any former year. And even at the time there was plenty of every sort of corn, but those who were most in need of it had not one farthing left to provide for one day's provision. Many people, no doubt, had to complain of an extremely scanty crop; but it was not the fault of nature. The estates of the manor owners had yielded a more than sufficient harvest, while the surrounding fields of the freedmen looked almost like fallow ground. Whose was the fault? Since there was no possibility to compel the freedmen to work, they did not work any more. From the day of the abolishment of serfdom they did not till their fields at all, or they did it so carelessly and insufficiently that a tolerable crop would have been a real miracle. "Their time was devoted to a pleasanter business than ploughing and harrowing; brandy had been their idol ever so long, but now they did not stir from his altars. To this filthy god they sacrificed all they had; the bar keepers are the only bankers of the peasantry, they receive good money, and give in exchange bad brandy; but now-a-days money is a greater rarity with peasants than even temperance; the bar-keepers, therefore, have recently become pawnbrokers, and whole villages have sent their last piece of furniture, their last shirt to the tavern." That looks like a ridiculous exaggeration, and yet it is nothing but the plainest truth. We will give a few figures, taken from official sources, to illustrate this appalling picture, because figures, at all events, do not lie nor exaggerate, and because they speak for themselves, and we need not comment upon them with a single word. In the "great Russian" Provinces the excise yielded in 1749 a clear income of 1,786,955 roubles; in 1849, 38,582,944 roubles, and in 1859, 74,171,015 roubles; that is to say, in ten years it has been almost doubled. In Prussia the clear profit of the excise amounts to 6 per cent. of the total revenue of the State; in France to 9 percent.; in Austria to 10 per cent.; in England and in Sweden and Norway to 24 per cent.; and in Russia to 38 per cent. That was the proportion in 1859; now most likely it is different; for if in 1859 the clear income yielded by the excise amounted to 74,171,015 roubles, it was 115,600,000 roubles in 1866; and for 1868 it is estimated to be 119,590,870 roubles; so it has more than tripled within the last 20 years.

"So it is not an accidental calamity, originating from yesterday, that has befallen the empire. From the day of emancipation the condition of the peasants grew worse and worse from year to year. The more and the longer they indulged in their intemperate propensity for intoxicating drinks, the harder they found it to make their minds up to resume work. The stock of the magazines of the communities was large enough to make up for their shortcomings during the first years. Everybody borrowed most freely from them, until they too were as empty as any private barn, and rats and mice began to emigrate, without knowing where to go to; then—well, then began the famine, then the hunger—typhus began to show his ghastly face in every village; then agony and despair were put on the throne; then the poor ignorant wretches fell down on their knees, kissed the feet of their former master, or the neighboring mill-owners, and cried for work; then even here and there the highways began to be lined with corpses, and King Brandy laughed as he has never laughed before.

"It is true, the Russian is as yet only by necessity an agriculturist, all his inclinations being yet those of a nomad; he is richly endowed by nature, but he is as unsteady and shuns working as much as ever an Indian or a lazzaroni did. This evil is too inveterate to root it up in one, nay in ten or twenty years. But so much the more is it to be regretted that the Government was too short-sighted to effect another great change in the condition of the rural population simultaneously with the emancipation, which was the only one that could have counterbalanced in some measure these pernicious effects of the sudden enfranchisement. Before the abolishment of serfdom individual or personal property was to be found only in a very limited extent among the rural population. The private property of the peasant consisted in his house and garden, the cattle, horses, utensils, and all the other movables; but the whole landmark of the village belonged to the community, every member of which had by nature an inalienable right to claim a part of it, corresponding, generally, in size and value with the number of the family members. Meadow and pasture ground, the woods, and paths remained undivided, and were used in common without any sufficiently strict rules as to the number of cattle every one should be allowed to raise, the amount of wood he could hew, etc. The arable fields, however, were divided and assigned to the patres' families for a limited number of years. The village was generally situated right in the midst of the landmark. Proceeding from here the whole tillable ground was laid out in long, narrow strips, out of which as many equal shares were formed as were requested at the time. The size of a share did not depend so much upon the quality of the soil as upon the distance from the centre of the village. Every seven, in other parts of the empire every nine years, a new distribution had to take place to dispose of the lots of those who died or left the village, and to provide for the new families and those who had settled in cities at the time of the last distribution, and had returned in the meanwhile. To avoid every partiality and injustice the shares were distributed by lottery, those who had larger families being allowed to draw two, three, or four lots. Such were the primitive economical institutions among the Russian peasantry during the time of serfdom, and such they have remained almost everywhere up to this very day, with the only difference that in five-eighths of the empire—in ten or twenty years it will be the same with the remaining three-eighths—the soil has really become the property of the community, while it was formerly owned by the master and held in a kind of eternal enforced lease by the community. It is true, in the emancipation ukase, the communities have been allowed to divide their landmarks one and forever, so as to constitute personal hereditary property in real estate; but it was not enough to allow it. The endearing power of habit, added to the "free and easy" character so enormously prevailing among the Russians, and their dangerous propensity for communism, originating as well in their originality and sociability as in their superficiality and carelessness, made it a certainty that they would adhere to the old system, as long as they were not compelled to effect a radical change. It is evident that such a radical change is absolutely necessary, if the slightest hope shall be entertained that the peasants will ever begin to look further than to the morrow. Is it worth while to manure my field carefully, to drain and to fence it, to clear it from stones, etc., etc., if I may bet a hundred to one that I shall be compelled to part with it after seven years to exchange it against my neighbor's field, which has been neglected or exhausted to the very utmost? The Government is now fully aware of the fault that has been committed; but now it is extremely difficult to repair it. But if it is not repaired, if no means are found to press interest, this sharpest of all spurs, into the tenderest flesh of the peasantry, a general bankruptcy seems to be almost inevitable. How will it be next year? The peasants have had no seed-corn."

Sham Antiquities—New Revelations.

The London *Review* says:—

"Inquiring of the hall porter at the British Museum the other day if forged antiquities were ever offered there, he gave a grim smile:—'Lord bless ye, sir, never a day passes over without our being brought them sort of tackle,' and suiting the action to the word, he pulled out a box from under his desk containing a miscellaneous assortment of daggers, vases with confused inscriptions upon them, knives and other articles that had evidently not been long cast in lead, subjected to an acid, and smeared with mud. 'The gent as brought these very "important ancient relics" was quite mad because we told him they was forged—went away in a pet, and we never saw him again.' In all probability this credulous individual had boasted to his friends that these things which he had purchased as they were dug up, as he said, by some navigators in the excavations going on at Shadwell, were very valuable, and finding out his mistake, thought it best to leave them, and cover his retreat by saying they were now in the Museum.

"We understand the art of manufacturing relics has become in the metropolis a regular occupation. No sooner is some great work decided upon—some dock to be excavated, some ancient building to be demolished—than these gentry prepare for the occasion. Their game has long ceased to be the genuine collectors, who are well versed in the matter; these they avoid. The casual passer-by, however, is sure to fall into the snare prepared before with rare art. It is as necessary for these knaves to have the appropriate scenery for the little play they have in hand, as it is for the actor. The actual fabricator, however, never appears upon the scene. The ancient relics are beforehand given to the navigators, who share in the plunder; and just as the stranger passes by they are carelessly tossed up by the spade. 'That's a curious thing, master,' the rogue remarks; the other navvies crowd round, and the *mise en scene* is complete. As 'seeing is believing,' there are very few that are able to resist the bait; it is gorged, in fact, for fear of another purchaser appearing as a competitor. The river Thames is at the same time the conservator of many genuine relics of a past age, and the prolific mother of many bastards. The shore-rakers, as they are termed, are well versed in the art of getting out of this river articles that were never legitimately deposited there. In the celebrated trial of Eastwick against the *Athenæum*, some years since, two of these worthies—Billy and Charley—proved how lucrative the game is in experienced hands. These cunning fellows, 'put up' in the matter by still more cunning fellows behind, 'discovered' no less than two thousand 'pilgrims' signs' in the mud of the dock then being dug at Shadwell, and what was more cunning still, they managed to sell them to the extent of £400, to one of the largest dealers in curiosities in London.

"In 'Quentin Durward' we all remember the leaden image Louis XI placed in his cap; these images, it was asserted, were of a similar nature, used by pilgrims when visiting any particular shrine. In what manner upwards of two thousand of them could have fairly got into the Thames, in one confined spot near the present swing bridge, puzzled the members of the British Archæological Society, and upon an examination the whole of them were pronounced to be forgeries, apparently cast in chalk moulds, the graving tools being nails and penknives. Bishops were equipped in mitres of different forms, some of them dating back to the twelfth century. The military figures were equally absurd. It was asserted that these relics were of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, hence they bore upon their own face the proof of their having been forged. How many of these signs have found there way into private collections we know not; some of them were purchased by Mr. Franks for the British Museum, but they have never been exhibited.

"Our country friends, however, cannot afford to grin at the Cockneys for the facility with which they are imposed upon. They should remember the exploits in the same line of the celebrated Flint Jack, by whom Yorkshire and the northern counties have been flooded with fraudulent flint instruments. This celebrated individual, who has not long since come out of prison, manages, with a piece of bent iron rod, a soft hammer, and a brad awl, to manufacture adze-heads and arrow-heads which cannot be distinguished from the genuine articles. We believe, indeed, that it is impossible to distinguish them from the undoubted specimens of the Stone Age that are occasionally found in barrows and other places of sepulture of the inhabitants of that period. The flint is so hard that any amount of time is insufficient to mar the sharpness of its edges when buried in a state of rest; neither does time tell upon the material in any other way, hence the only guarantee of the genuineness that can be obtained for any flint adze or arrow-head, is the fact that it has been obtained from a barrow that has never been disturbed. Flint Jack knows this well, and the proof of his having manufactured them, independently of his confession of the fact and public exhibition of the method in which he made them before the members of the Geological Society, rests upon his indiscretion in having on one occasion stuck upon an arrow head he had made by the aid of alum, some chips inadvertently broken off. Upon these specimens being boiled, to free them from the dirt in which they were incrusted, these pieces fell off and discovered the cheat.

"This clever vagabond has been going about the northern countries for the last five-and-twenty years, not only manufacturing false Celts, but making British pottery. For this purpose he has been in the habit of visiting various local museums to note the ornamentation and the lettering occasionally to be found on such articles—forging, in fact, in clay, just as the forger of bank notes works with the real paper currency before him. Some of the dealers in antiquities, unknowingly, of course, sometimes sell these clever vagabonds old coins, who hide, in order to find them at an appropriate moment. Mr. Eastwood admitted that he sold coins to navigators and such like. He was not aware what they did with them; but reading as we do, by the light of these transactions in sham antiquities, there can be little doubt they are not purchased for any honest purpose."

MEXICO.

The Queretaro Rebellion Put Down—Escobedo Expected on the Border.

The Rio Grande *Courier* of July 26, says:—

The situation remains unchanged in Mexico. There is nothing really important to chronicle. The completion of the campaign of the Sierra is said to have resulted in the submission of some of the officers and the adherents of the revolutionary cause to the supreme government. The dispersion of the revolutionists has been very complete; so much that it is hardly known where a single detachment of them are. They are in the mountains, and will turn up again after General Escobedo shall have withdrawn his troops. The campaign may have ended for the present, but the troubles in the Sierra have not ended. The Juarez Government have exhibited much energy and activity in subduing the frequent attempts at revolution. The army is well posted. The troops have been well handled, and moved with promptness and celerity. Just as long as the discontents continue their disjointed and inharmonious mode of acting they will be defeated and crushed. When they shall have organized a force sufficient to seriously threaten one army corps with defeat, and shall necessitate the withdrawal of another corps from its own district or department, then there will be danger to the *regime* of Mr. Juarez. The people in the rear might "pronounce," and increase the evils and troubles. Mr. Juarez will be in no danger as long as his army may be permitted to remain intact, and each column acting against interior forces of "*pronunciados*."

General Escobedo is expected to be in Matamoros before the 16th of September. He has some business to transact near San Luis Potosi. After having finished that, he will start for this frontier with his forces. He anticipates remaining on the Rio Grande for some weeks. He brings troops in order to render the roads secure, and hopes the money his men may spend will be of advantage to the frontier.

General Juan Jose de la Garza left Tampico for Victoria to be installed as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas on or about August 1. It is said that notwithstanding it is understood that the discontents did intend to resist his installation by force of arms, yet they have concluded to make known their objections to the move to President Juarez, and await developments. Well informed persons do not think there is any danger of revolution on this frontier for the present.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 1f GIRARD ROW.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
mw§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGT'N (via Halifax)	Tues'd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold. Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY. On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE	$2·25,	including Carriage Hire,
Servants	$1·50,	" "
Children	$1·25,	" "

Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M

Sunday, August 9, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M	
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M	
Wed'day, " 12, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M	
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M	Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M	
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M	Friday, " 14, 12 M.	

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24*

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

2 20† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 25
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20	TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROADING.

A New Phase in the Art of Laying the Tracks—How It is Done by Machinery.

The ingenuity of the mechanics on the Pacific slope is attested by the fact that they have invented a machine which does the work of a large number of men in laying railroad tracks. So novel an application of machinery excites our curiosity as to its mode of construction and method of working, a curiosity which is fully gratified by a minute description in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, from which we quote:—

HOW IT IS MADE.

The rear of the machine is a large platform car on low wheels, flanged to fit the rails. On this is built a high skeleton frame to hold the machinery and support the forward frame. From this frame and rear car projects another heavy frame, as long as an ordinary freight car, and projecting like a nose. One end of this nose is attached by hinges to the solid frame, and the other rests on a low platform truck, in form and shape like a railroad four-wheeled hand-truck. The outline of the machine, then, is that of the centre and one end of a wooden truss bridge, the rear truss and floor having been cut away. In the centre of the main platform is an engine and boiler of twenty to thirty horse power—we forget the exact figure. This works the whole apparatus. First it propels the car by making drivers of the main wheels; next it conveys power at the same speed to an endless chain running around the concave wheels of the forward truck. The object of these endless chains is to supply an endless track over the loose ties as they are thrown to the ground, and before they have received the iron. The chain rails answer the double purpose of sustaining the track, and giving it an even tramway to run over, and of gripping the ties and pressing them somewhat into the loose soil.

Overhead, on the top of the square frame of the main car, is a platform for the pilot. Standing there he can see the stakes ahead, and keep the machine true to its direction should any irregularity in the road make it diverge right or left. In making a curve he can give the exact direction to the forward truck which will correspond with the radius of the curves given him by the civil engineer of the road. When he reaches the point where the engineer's stake shows a change of gradient he can depress or raise the forward frame to suit the change if necessary.

HOW IT IS WORKED.

We will go back some distance, and approach the machine with the supply cars, and describe the mode of handling rails, ties, and chairs. At the nearest siding to the place where the track-layer is at work, a number of freight cars are stationed, each loaded with twenty-four rails, 120 ties, and a corresponding number of chairs in this form: 4 iron rollers, 3 feet long, are laid transversely on each side of the cars; on each set of rollers, 12 rails are laid; across these piles of rails, 120 sleepers are stacked. Near the front of each car, 24 chairs on wire rings, are thrown on the top of the ties.

The engine detailed to wait on the construction party detaches three cars and runs them before it down the level to the track-layer. In the rear of the track-layer, and attached to it, are three empty platform cars. When the supply train touches the construction train a stout rope attached to a drum at the top of the track-layer frame is carried aft to the rear of the first load of rails and ties. The drum is set in motion and guided by a touch of a mallet from the men, the whole mass of rails, ties, and chairs rolls from car to car until it reaches the one next the track-layer. The next and the next loads are transferred in the same manner to their respective cars, and the supply train runs back to the siding spoken of, shunts the empty cars, takes up another load and so on. Four men belonging to the track-layer mount the first platform; each seizes a tie and throws it longitudinally into a low trough at the back of the track-layer. In this trough is a stout endless chain, which takes hold of the tie and carries it up the back and over the whole machine, and shoots it out in front. As it leaves the trough a stout fellow seizes it, twists it round and throws it transversely on to a small level platform in front of him. On each side of that platform stands a man who walks along the graded road as the machine travels. As soon as a tie touches the platform, each one seizes an end and lifts and drops it on to the ground into the place marked for it by the two guiding cords which the surveyor's man has placed for them.

Four men are engaged in throwing ties into the trough, and, of course, when the fore part of the car is cleared they have to travel some distance to carry each tie to the trough. But practically the endless chain is carrying a continuous line of ties when the machine is working. One man receives them all when the chain discharges them in front, and has so received every tie that has passed through the machine. From the Vallejo terminus over the hill, through the tunnel, and across marsh and prairie, one stout young laborer, Charles Zimmerman by name, has caught, lifted, and turned every tie that has been laid on the road, and he is proud of it. His great ambition is to handle every tie between Vallejo and Sacramento. It is an arduous task. Railroad men know how many ties it takes to lay three quarters of a mile of a road, a day's work often done by the machine, and these particular ties vary in weight from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty pounds, according to seasoning, and some of them reach 140 and 150 pounds. Sharp eyes as well as stout muscles are needed, for the endless chain delivers them fast, and a moment's hesitation might cause a broken thigh; as it is, Zimmerman's fingers get trapped now and then. We may say, however, here, that not a single accident to life, limb, or joint has occurred. One man's foot was hurt so much as to lay him up for three weeks, and one had his fingers badly squeezed; but both recovered and went back to work. Yet to stand by the machine when working, and see men mixed up with heavy material, such as rails and ties, running forwards literally at railroad speed, gives it the appearance of a very dangerous employment to those concerned.

HANDLING THE RAILS.

When the ties are once thrown to the ground in front of the track-layer they are done with; the machine grips them. We will, therefore, go back to the rails and describe the method of handling them. When the four men on the freight truck next the engine have thrown off the last tie, the whole concern stops. We timed one of these stoppages, and we will describe what took place in two minutes and twenty seconds—the time which elapsed between the stoppage of the machine and the next stage of the work, when none of the men knew there was any particular reason for hurrying. Two of the four men pick up iron levers from the rear of the track-layer—its platform is the resting-place for all tools that are temporarily laid out of hand—and each goes to the rear end of one of the piles of twelve rails on rollers; the other takes a sledge and guides the rollers. The lever starts the whole body of iron at once; the mass runs slowly, until by the dropping of the forward roller over the end of the car, the weight tips forward and comes upon a roller fixed upon an arm projecting from the side of the track-layer, and, being on a decline, quickens its pace. The men then get out of the way in front, but hang on the load from behind to retard its speed. It finally touches a second roller projecting from another arm, and comes chock against a block of wood built out to stop it.

This work is done on both sides of the machine simultaneously, and, as we said, the work takes two minutes, twenty seconds. There are twelve rails then on each side of the machine, which may be said to be in stock, and as quickly as the dropped rollers can be picked up from between the rails where they have fallen, and the load of rails, ties, chairs, on the second car can be transferred to the first by the rope attached to the drum as already described, the apparatus is ready to start for another best of twelve rails long. On each side of the main car are two men, one at each end of the frame; they ride on a hanging platform on the side of the car. Their duty is to clip one rail out of the twelve resting on the stock roller, and place it on a couple of small rollers near the machine. Directly it rests on these live pulleys or rollers, it is carried forward by steam power or its own weight to the next division of the machine, the overhanging nose, then it comes to a stoppage again. Two other men then seize it, and place clips, attached to short tackling fixed overhead to the frame.

While they are doing this they stand on an overhanging portion of the platform, and at the same time a third man is fixing a chair on the forward end of the rail. They lower the rail to its place against the last chair. The man stationed at the forward end holds on to fall of his pulley, after the one in the rear has let go, and the latter steps off the platform, fits it by hand, and holds what is technically called a shin—a thin plate of metal five inches long, one and one-eighth inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, which he places between the butts of the rails and holds there until the forward man—the one who put the chair on the rail before it was lowered—has struck it home with his sledge. The object of the shin is to place some substance which, while hard enough to steady the rail, will yet yield before the pressure caused by the elongation of the metal by heat. One or two seconds after the shins are in their places the forward main wheel of the track-layer is on them, and the work of the machine on that pair of rails is over. While the machine is running forward at a regular pace, the next rail is being hooked up by the clips attacked to the pullies, and the work goes on at a steady pace. The time taken to lay a rail, as may be well supposed, is less by one-half than it will take the reader to peruse the above. One of the advantages or disadvantages of the machine is that while the engine is working no man engaged in track-laying or discharging ties has time to turn his head to sneeze with safety.

THE CREW.

Besides the men we have named there is a pilot who steers, an engine driver, and a fireman—in all twenty men. The following is a recapitulation of the crew:—

Pilot, 1; engine driver, 1; fireman, 1; four men on freight truck discharging ties, 4; two men on each side handling rails, 4; two men on each side at pullies, 4; one man on each side placing on chairs and driving rails home, 2; one man receiving ties in front, 1; one man on each side laying ties on the road, 2. Total, 20.

Twenty is the number on the ship's articles, the patentee or his partner, Mr. Whiteside, being generally around, but not engaged in manual labor. We should have said that when a stoppage is made to run iron forward the tie layers go back to the construction train tracks to assist. The men who put the chairs on take the opportunity to carry fresh supplies forward from the rear of the track-layer.

ITS AVERAGE WORK.

The average work of the machine, when running, since the first few days, during which the men had to be drilled to quarters, has been from two-thirds to three-quarters of a mile. Had the grading been done, the bridges built, and the supplies all ready, she would have made the trip from Vallejo to Sacramento in ten or eleven weeks.

It is proposed, when next engaged, to build freight cars on purpose for the work, with rollers affixed to them, and by placing guides for the hauling rope over the heads of the tie transportation party, reduce the stoppages to the minimum, just the time necessary to run the complement of rails from the last car to the machine, two minutes and forty seconds, as we have said. Under these circumstances Mr. Whiteside says he could lay with his present force one mile a day, but probably the tension of the men occupying some of the most arduous posts would be very severe.

SPIKING AND TAMPING.

Behind the track-layer is a party of spikers, ten in number, and it is as much as they can do to keep pace with the machine. Of course, the construction train has to pass over the rails before a spike is driven. As soon as the chairs can be got at a couple of spikes are driven into each chair, and a couple midway in the rail to steady the iron and prevent the metal being displaced. Behind the spikers came a gang of twenty-eight Chinese with two or three white overseers, who were engaged in tamping, that is, bedding the ties where they are hollow, and filling with the oil around them. The party of Mongolian railroad makers we saw must have been new hands at the job we expect, though their work was well enough done. They had the full costume of the Chinese peasant, big penthouse hat, and all undisfigured by American clothing—except occasionally a pair of No. 11 boots—just as we see them land from the sailing ships which transport them hither.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The California End—The Chinamen and Their Labors.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, describing the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad, says:

"John Chinaman is ubiquitous. You see him everywhere—on every mile—on almost every foot of the road—from Alta to Reno. His bizarre figure greets you at every station, at the mouth of every tunnel, on the side of every causeway and cutting, in the most perilous places—where the snow is deepest and the avalanches thickest—you see him high up on the mountain tops, chopping wood, and you see him down in the deep gulleys plying his shovel or his pick; you see him at his task in the gray of the early dawn and the gloom of the evening twilight. There is not a lazy bone in his body, and he is not too fastidious to do the shabbiest kind of work, provided he is paid for it. He works hard and eats but little; does his own cooking, washes and mends his own clothes. He is hardy, patient, persistent, faithful to his employers, and seldom refuses to do what he is told. He has developed such aptitude for certain kinds of work, has made himself so essential an item in the great work of building the road over the mountain, and has been withal so true, steadfast, and inoffensive, that even the common day laborers speak well of, and we believe, generally treat him kindly. If John is not very largely stocked with ideas, he has imitative instinct largely developed. As a tunnel cutter he was especially invaluable. During the progress of the great Summit tunnel there was a strike in some of the Nevada mines, and a number of Cornishmen came up to work for the company. But it was found that the Chinamen could do considerably more work and stand the fatigue and foul air of underground work much better. The Cornishmen tried it awhile, but concluded to leave the work of boring through granite mountains to the more adaptable Celestial, and went away in disgust.

"Between Sacramento and Reno are fifteen tunnels, with an aggregate length of 6262 feet. They are all cut through the hardest kinds of rock, and justly rank among the greatest achievements of railroad engineering. We have already spoken of the great tunnel at the summit; those at Coldstream and Pollard's Hill are hardly inferior as monuments of patient labor and successful skill. At the latter the work of blasting was especially extensive. The heavier 'blasts' threw enormous masses of rock into the eddy below, and made a residence in the vicinity anything but comfortable. A story is told and vouched for by Mr. Grant, proprietor of the Donner Lake House, that one rock landed near the lake with such violence that its bottom was buried seventeen feet below the surface of the earth. It is stated that the aggregate cost of constructing this series of tunnels was $1,750,000. Following is a list of the distance of each from Sacramento, and the length.

"The Central Pacific Company have had many obstacles, some of them unforeseen, to contend with. The last winter was almost unprecedented in its severity. All those living along the line of highest elevations unite in the statement that so much snow has not fallen in many years. The result was a failure to connect the two ends of the line east and west of the Summit, and a practical severance of communications for some months. In consequence of this work was put back at least a third of a year: so that the cars to-day, instead of running to Humboldt river, are running only to Reno. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting iron. Two of the Company's rolling mills East recently burnt down; another was disabled for several months by reason of an accident. Hence, in order to meet the demands, it has been found necessary to bring iron across the Isthmus at, of course, greatly-increased expense. Some difficulty has been experienced recently in getting labor. The alkali and sage bush regions of Nevada have a bad fame, and workmen have in many instances, been found averse to going east of the mountains. Even the Chinamen have shown a disposition to hold back, having an idea that snakes are abundant in Eastern Nevada—creatures of which John has a mortal terror. But in spite of these obstacles, the road is pushed forward with more vigor that ever before."

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7 15 P. M.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3 15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 5·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25† GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,

S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,

Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 4·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M. and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and	10 30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3. 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5 40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

---

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ......$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ...... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ...... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

48 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5 30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Arco.....6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street.....10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield.....1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street.....7·30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic.....4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 628 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8 50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12 00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·55 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 11

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August, 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 200 pieces oil-cloths. [8 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning. [8 12 5t

August 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, TWO ALE WAGONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of elegant walnut cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, carpets, etc.

Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture.

WAGONS.—At 11 o'clock, will be sold 2 ale wagons, one nearly new.

LIQUORS—Also, an invoice of wines and liquors in cases.

BILLIARD TABLE.—Also, one billiard table with marble beds, complete. 8 11 3t

---

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 3 1

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

August 17, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufactures, including a large line of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. [8 13 3t

---

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6 15 and 7 00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25† GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

---

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

5 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors. Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street.

6 5

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 28wfm

---

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.

His Generous and Benevolent Spirit.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In a sketch of the life and public services of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday I find the following paragraph, which, as a friend and correspondent of the lady alluded to, I know to be altogether true:—

> In connection with Mr. Stevens' course in reference to the public school system, an interesting and characteristic anecdote is told. As it has never appeared in print we give place to it here, to illustrate the generous impulses of a man who has frequently been accused of a total lack of that quality. A certain lady was so pleased with Mr. Stevens' exertions in behalf of the school system that she commemorated them in a short poem. This came under the notice of Mr. Stevens, who declared it to be a gem of its kind. Subsequently his attention was again directed to the poem by a prominent justice of our Supreme Court. Mr. Stevens expressed his hearty appreciation of the compliment, and inquired what would be a fitting response on his part. His friend informed him that the author of the lines was the owner of a farm which was heavily mortgaged, and that she was unable to clear off the incumbrance. He then suggested that Mr. Stevens might satisfy the claims of the mortgage and present the release to the lady.
>
> "I'll do it!" responded Mr. Stevens, promptly, and he was as good as his word.

I feel greatly pleased that the public should know that Mr. Stevens acted thus generously towards an estimable woman, but I think that we should not wait until his death to know that not only the credit of suggestion to Mr. Stevens, but the actual paying off of the mortgage, is due to the best and kindliest of men, Judge Ellis Lewis. He obtained of Mr. Stevens the promise to clear off the incumbrance, but fearing that in the cares of public business the promise might be forgotten or postponed, the Chief Justice at once himself paid the money necessary to clear the farm, being, of course, reimbursed by Mr. Stevens. The lady so benefitted was one of the brightest intellects of the country, and one who, unembarrassed by pecuniary or other troubles, must have made her mark before the age. Unfortunately, she married early in life a man of selfish and indolent habits, who, to use her own words, was naught but "a useless burthen upon her heart and hands for more than thirty years." Making at times large sums by her literary labors, she was forced to remain silent and helpless, and see the earnings needed for the complete maintenance of herself and children collected and squandered (there being no law to protect married women in their earnings) by one whom she could neither love nor respect.

Under the pressure of want and suffering she became unable profitably to use her pen, and was reduced to the condition of the veriest slave and drudge, being her own laundress, housemaid, and cook, and in the intervals of such labor, sewing, that she might be able to procure clothing for herself, and those dependent upon her. Dragged, as suited the whim of her oppressor, from one place to another, she was at last heard of in a Western town as being in an extremely distressed condition.

Judge Lewis travelling in her vicinity called upon her, and, finding her in great necessity, determined (although she had no claim upon him except that of genius and misfortune) to render her more comfortable, if possible; and to do this purchased a sufficient quantity of ground near her to enable her, with the assistance of her children, to rise above actual want, and generously gave it to her *for life*, wisely, however, withholding a deed of gift, which would have given the worthless husband power to appropriate this, as he had all other of her possessions, to his own use. This most judicious kindness rendered the lady pecuniarily comfortable for the remainder of her life, which, unfortunately, lasted but a few years.

Without any desire unnecessarily to glorify Judge Lewis, I feel that all women should know of this good deed, and bestow upon him the thanks and blessings he deserves for rescuing a highly-gifted sister to man from the "Slough of Despond," in which, without the assistance, she must have been helplessly and hopelessly engulfed. M. A. C.

The Late Thaddeus Stevens.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

This remarkable man, who had all the intolerance of the radicals without their hypocritical cant, is more favored in the opportuneness of his death than in the beneficence of his life. He had attained an over-ripe old age; and although the indomitable audacity of his spirit left him only with his parting breath, his intellect and his ascendancy in his party have been declining for the last year or two. The policy to which he was devoted was ebbing as manifestly and as irretrievably as his faculties. As he tended its cradle and gave it his affections, it is a mercy to him that he did not survive a few months longer, to follow its hearse. * * * * * * In that conjuncture requiring prompt action unsupported by reasons, Mr. Stevens was pre-eminently fitted for a leader. He had the thick-skinned, invulnerable audacity, the contempt of cant, the directness of purpose, the assuming arrogance, the inflexible will, the parliamentary tact, to strike boldly and at once for what his party vaguely wished but knew not how to accomplish. Contempt of the decorum due to the President, contempt of ordinary and settled forms, contempt of the Constitution, contempt of everything which could be considered as argument, contempt even of the weak-willed members who dreaded the lash of his sarcastic tongue, this acrid contempt and the audacious assumption of superiority which made it possible, were the master qualifications which enabled Mr. Stevens to act, with signal success, the greatly mischievous part of leader of the Thirty-ninth Congress at the beginning of its first session, and to secure for all time a name in his country's history.

The occasion required more than promptitude—it called for forestalling precipitance. It would not do to wait for the President's message and see what he had to say in defense of his policy. It would not do to have the questions in issue publicly debated previous to action. Everything depended upon what was done during the first hour of the session; it was necessary that the members should be committed in advance to a cause which would promptly checkmate the President before he could even be heard. A caucus of the Republican members was held, in which Mr. Stevens was the ruling spirit—that eminence being conceded to him because he had the courage to do what so many others feebly desired, and because nobody else could have administered party discipline with so strong and pitiless a hand after it was found that a majority would sanction his policy. The result was that when Congress came together Mr. Stevens was not merely its leader, but its despot. He had chalked out a programme in the caucus, and in carrying it out his will was as absolute as that of a general on the field of battle. Everybody felt that that conjuncture was a crisis—a great turning point in the policy of the Government. This man's sway was so absolute because he had a will, when other men had only wishes; a plan, when other opponents of the President were blindly groping; courage and the capacity of leadership, when none of his confederates durst take the responsibility and hazard of conducting the party they knew not whither. Had he been a man of more wisdom or less audacity, he would never have undertaken such a part; but the ascendancy he acquired by his success enabled him to domineer over Congress for a long time afterwards.

There was never anything else in Mr. Stevens' career which gives him a title to be remembered beyond the generation in which he lived. Had he died at the age of seventy-three, instead of seventy-six, he would have been ranked considerably below many of the men who served with him in Congress. A public man who passes threescore and ten without having accomplished anything remarkable, is more indebted to accident than abilities if he afterwards achieves something worthy of remembrance. Mr. Stevens entered Congress at the mature age of fifty-six, and served four years without weight or distinction. Ten years later was elected again, and has continued to be re-elected. During the war he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as such, was the recognized leader of the House. Some of his financial notions were so crude as to make him a laughing-stock—particularly his idea that the legal-tender notes could be kept at par by penal legislation. The most important bills reported by his committee were brought forward and explained by other members; Mr. Spaulding reporting the first five-twenty bill, and Mr. Hooper the second. Mr. Stevens was the foremost advocate of confiscation, and is entitled to the chief credit of that harsh and exasperating measure.

Mr. Stevens' intellect was narrow, his information limited, and much of it obsolete; but within a confined range his views were singularly clear and incisive, and were marked by a directness and consistency borrowed from his moral character. He scorned deceit and cant, and had the courage to be strictly logical. The policy which he advocated was outside the Constitution; and without mincing matters, he frankly proclaimed it to be so. We suppose he had in him elements of kindness, but he was also a good hater, and the malevolent side of his character was always the most conspicuous in his Congressional career. On the floor of the House, he was rather a skirmisher than a regular debater—direct, pungent, concise, a great master of sarcasm and unsparing in the use of it. His business qualifications were excellent, and the business-like cast of his mind rescued him from many of the worst faults of average members of Congress—prosiness, irrelevance, a circuitous mode of approaching a subject, and a love of hearing themselves talk when they have little or nothing to say. He was a man who could have made a considerable figure only in revolutionary times, and then chiefly by his strong will, arrogant temper, and reckless defiance of the traditionary scruples inherited from calmer times. The influence of such a man will be interred with his bones.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmouth's Letter to the President Confirmed.

The New Orleans *Republican* of Monday last says:—

The following statements of the murders and outrages which have occurred in the country parishes, as taken from letters, petitions, etc., which have been received at the Governor's office, will, we believe, fully justify the statement made in Governor Warmouth's letter to the President, that one hundred and fifty murders have been committed in the country parishes within the last month and a half. In addition to these statements we are informed that there are others of a similar character in the Governor's possession, showing the lawlessness of the country parishes—and that he is daily receiving complaints from Union men that unless something is done to protect them against Rebel malice, it will be impossible for them to live in the country.

We also learn that in many instances the old officers refuse to surrender to the newly elected, which increases the difficulties of living in the country, and encourages the already too extensive reign of terror.

A letter from G. W. Hudspeth, Opelousas, July 21, mentions several murders in West St. Landry; the murder of two freedmen and child, and the wounding of two freedmen, on the night of July 7, by a party of men in disguise.

A letter from Emerson Bently, Opelousas, says that for several nights two armed men have lain concealed within thirty feet of his door, where they have remained from sundown until midnight. Last night the number was increased to four; two lay prostrate near the fence; two concealed themselves in tall weeds, near a path he was accustomed to travel.

A petition signed by Isaac H. Crawford, James Mathew, R. H. Curry, W. M. Holland, Wade H. Hough, F. T. Crawford, A. R. Whitney, W. G. Wyly, A. W. Faulkner, and O. H. Brewster, states that at least fifty murders, and many other outrages, have been committed in the parish of Franklin. These murders and outrages have been perpetrated for the purpose of driving away and exterminating every loyal man in the country. Also speaks of the organization of secret societies which have the same end in view.

A letter from John L. Lewis, Claiborne Parish, July 10, states that a short time since a prisoner was rescued from the sheriff by men in disguise, who drew their guns and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up the prisoner. The prisoner has not been heard from since, and no effort has been made to discover the persons who rescued and made away with the prisoner. Civil officers do nothing to protect the people or enforce the laws. In Homer a white man was tied, stripped, and whipped on the 8th instant; not a word said nor anything done to bring the guilty to punishment. On the same night the Homer *Iliad* was broken open, types, press, and everything broken, scattered, and destroyed; civil officers have not done a thing to ferret out the guilty parties. Nathan Green, Henry Corwin, Moses Huffman, and Marinda Huffman were murdered on the 21st of March, on Holloway prairie. A colored man was killed by Blas P. Despatier, as reported by A. J. Sypher, Sheriff. James Madden reports that two men were killed at a wood-yard near Alexandria, and a house burned by unknown parties. Green, Corwin, and the Huffmans were taken from houses while attending prayer-meetings, and one of them shot and the others hung.

A letter from John W. Creagh, Sheriff of Avoyelles, Marasville, July 27, states that armed bodies of men ride and patrol the roads, streets, etc., of our town and parish. He has seen two such companies marching the roads and halting the citizens. One company was composed of about thirty men. One citizen was taken from his house a few nights since, his hands tied behind him, and marched some distance, his life threatened, but was finally released without harm to his person.

A letter from Luke Madden, Madison Parish, August 3, tells of the killing of colored men and the burning of their houses. Every man from the "Bend" has to be on the watch all night to protect his life from the rebel guerrillas, and that men belonging to the Republican party are being murdered. All the colored men in the remote parts of the parish are coming to De Soto. Threats are made that every man who votes for Grant will be killed by guerrillas.

In Claiborne parish a man by the name of Meadows was called to the door at night by armed men and murdered, in May.

In Morehouse, Sinclair was murdered in March. In Bienville Honneus was called to the door by a band of unknown men, who shot him. He was the registrar of voters for Bienville parish.

A letter of the highest authority from Monroe, dated August 2, states:—"The terror caused among the freedmen by the murders at Rayville, and elsewhere in the parishes of Morehouse and Franklin since then, is preventing us from progressing with the work on the road as rapidly as we expected. All of Burk's hands have left him; and even the hands at Crow Lake are so frightened that it is with difficulty they can be induced to remain at work. Until lately they would desert their cabins and tents at night, and sleep in the woods, lest the K. K. K.'s would kill them. Some of the Rebel planters are beginning to feel the effects of this state of things. The hands on Mason's, Tresevant's, and other places on Bayou Macon and Bœuf river, have left and are leaving—fear of the K. K. K.'s is the cause assigned."

A Rebel View.

The New Orleans *Crescent* disposes of Warmouth and his "appeal" thus:—Whether we attribute the extravagant assertions of this communication to a frenzy of panic, or to the cool contrivance of a cunning and malignant partisan, there can be no doubt that radical politicians at the North will make haste to turn it to the purposes of a campaign document. And yet, when critically examined, nothing could be more calculated to prove the scandalous and disastrous failure of the radical reconstruction policy. By Governor Warmouth's confession, civil government is an impossibility under the conditions imposed by this policy. By his confession, the State has been reduced by this policy to such distraction and disquietude that the attempt to organize a State militia would be simply to organize civil war and anarchy, or, in his own words, would produce "long continued if not hopeless confusion, disaster, and ruin to the State." In this part of his testimony he agrees with the belief of our best and most peace-loving citizens, and if those citizens give countenance to arming and drilling in open and legitimate ways, it is only that peaceable and law-abiding people may be prepared for the catastrophe which the Governor professes to deprecate as the consequence of a radical militia organization.

Protection to the Pacific Railroad Against Snow.

It was reported last winter that the sheds built by the Pacific Railroad Company to protect their track from the deep snows of the Sierra Nevada Mountains were crushed by the weight of snow that fell upon them, and that some other method of protection would have to be devised. It seems, however, by a letter in the San Francisco *Bulletin* that this plan of shielding the track has not been abandoned. The company are now engaged in erecting sheds over the cuttings and other exposed points. They are of heavy timber framework, with pointed gable roofs, and look as if they could withstand almost any pressure of snow. Nearly forty miles of the track will have to be thus covered, and the quantity of timber required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-two saw mills, most of them worked by steam, are run night and day, employing nearly two thousand men; and yet they do not work up to the needs of the company. In a few weeks twenty-eight mills will be running. It is estimated that it will require no less than 800,000 feet of lumber to construct a mile of sheds. So great is the demand that the country on both sides of the track is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Abatement of the Dreaded Pestilence.

The New York *World* of this morning says:—A visit to the Abbatoir at Communipaw, yesterday afternoon, showed that there had been but little spread of the disease among the cattle since Monday. There was not a large number of cattle in the yards, however, and all the diseased ones except twenty-three, which are kept in quarantine, had been killed, and sacrificed to the rendering vats, to be made into tallow. Arrivals are expected from the West and Southwest to-night and to-morrow morning which will probably decide whether or not the disease extends as widely as is now feared. Eighteen bullocks from Champaign county, Ill., all supposed to be diseased, were slaughtered yesterday, which was as large a number as the company could dispose of in one day, and not neglect their regular work of supplying their customers with the other meat. To-day, fifteen more will be killed, the remaining eight being reserved for the health physicians to make observations and experiments on. These eight have been quarantined in two separate pens since Monday last. When first put in some of them appeared to be very bad, but none have yet died. Their symptoms are carefully watched, and if one of the animals die the sanitary officers propose to have the body thoroughly dissected. Some of the carcasses of the eighteen diseased cattle killed yesterday looked extremely bad as they hung up in the dressing-room. The lean portions were a fiery red, and the fat was of a sickly yellow color. The carcasses were the same all over, inside and outside. These animals are not so thoroughly bled as if they were intended for the market, and their unnatural appearance is therefore partially enhanced.

Several Texan bullocks were killed in the afternoon, and their carcasses were found to be in a perfect healthy condition. In fact no traces of the disease have been found in the cattle at all, notwithstanding they are supposed to communicate it to the Northern cattle. The general belief is, as it has been heretofore in respect to the Spanish fever, that the home cattle, feeding upon pastures where the wild Texan cattle have grazed previously, become inoculated with the disease in some mysterious way.

At the Bergen Hill yards several car loads arrived yesterday from Warren county, Indiana. The train started Monday with sixty five head on board, and put off twenty-one sick at Campville, in the western part of this State. Most of these died shortly after. On reaching the yards, about one mile west of Bergen, the remainder of the cattle were unloaded, and three more being found diseased, were knocked on the head immediately. The others will be quarantined. At the slaughter-house in One Hundredth street, over 1000 fine, healthy cattle from different parts of the West were sold to be butchered. We have been assured many times that there is no possible danger of the diseased meat finding its way to the retailers and thence to our tables. And even in that case, the meat is declared by the physicians not to be dangerous.

In answer to the despatch sent by the President of the Board of Health to Governor Fenton, asking that cattle be officially inspected at Salamanca, Elmira, Buffalo, and Albany, the Governor telegraphed as follows:—

"I have adopted measures in accordance with your views."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

LOCAL CHIPS.—A recipe for warm weather—a look at little children running before approaching cars. Your blood will surely run cold.

—The bootblacks held a secret conclave yesterday. Some dozen of them were sitting upon their boxes at Fifth and Chesnut streets—boxes in a circle, elbows on knees, while they discussed the most feasible plan to raise the price of a "shine."

—The corner-stone of a new church is to be laid this afternoon at Whitemarsh. The site it occupies has been sacred since 1710, in which year a log building was erected for religious purposes.

—The painters working upon the steeple of "Independence Hall" were again swinging in the air during yesterday. Viewed from the sidewalk they were nothing save good-sized flies.

—The American Pharmaceutical Association holds its annual meeting in the new College, Tenth street, below Race, on the 8th proximo. The Society numbers 727 members.

—A printer for preferring the picking up of jewelry to the picking up of types was sent to prison yesterday by Alderman Beitler.

—Provoking—To have a big-footed fellow on the lower step of a street car trip you down on your exit—on the merciless cobbles.

—The brows of the blacks were three shades blacker yesterday, at the death of their great champion, Thaddeus Stevens.

—"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" Society publishes a number of useful and humane suggestions.

—An excursionist to Atlantic City bathed on a portion of the beach marked "dangerous." Result—drowned.

—The "Grant and Colfax" Club of the Seventeenth Ward, is increasing in strength and enthusiasm.

—The famed "Athletics" went through the "Brandywines" yesterday afternoon. Score, 65 to 21.

—Blankets and quilts were in demand last night—vests and collars this morning. Chilly.

—The "Great Commoner's" memory is honoured in this city by the flying of flags at half-mast.

—The Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, hold a meeting to-night.

—The Smyrna people say they can send us no peaches.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Disorderly House—Robbing a Roommate—Stealing Vegetables.

—George Branhurst and wife reside at No. 1 Helm's place, in the rear of No 317 Garden street. Yesterday a complaint was entered before Alderman Massey that they were continually in an intoxicated condition, during which they annoyed the neighbors. On the hearing the Magistrate required them to enter bail in $800 for trial.

—The charge of robbing a room-mate of some clothing was the charge preferred yesterday before Alderman Hutchinson against one August Bretschneider, an employe at the brewery of Berndoll & Peotta, on the Schuylkill. The Alderman concluded to hold the accused for a further hearing.

—Jacob Hunkle is an individual who yesterday walked to a farmer's stand at Delaware avenue and Vine street, and picked up a basket of potatoes and walked off. Not having paid for the same he was halted, marched back, and then taken to the Eleventh Ward lock-up. Alderman Toland bound him over in $800 to answer.

CASUALTY.—Ambrose Hawkins while walking along the embankment on the Schuylkill front of Fairmount Park last evening, lost his footing and fell to the bottom of the hill. His moans attracted the attention of the passer by, who repairing to the spot discovered that the unfortunate individual had broken a leg. He was taken into the mansion, and from there conveyed to his home, at No. 716 Wood street.

COLLISION.—On Tuesday afternoon a freight train on the West Chester Railroad and a passenger train on the Pennsylvania road collided at the junction of these roads, in West Philadelphia. Two of the passenger cars were overturned, but fortunately none of the occupants were injured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—George Berkeley, a member of the America Engine Company, and residing in St. John street above Buttonwood, was admitted to the Hospital at a late hour last night, having a foot terribly lacerated. It seems that he was returning from Cape May last evening on the excursion train, which stopped at a station for taking in water. Berkeley, with others, got off for the purpose of picking some berries, and while engaged, the whistle sounded. All rushed for the cars, and Berkeley missed his hold and fell under the wheels. It was found necessary to amputate the injured member.

Anthony Brown, who keeps a china store on Fifth street below Shippen, yesterday took a trip to Wilmington by the steamer. Wishing to return by the cars, he went to the depot, and was standing alongside of the track when the tender of a locomotive which was backing struck him in the temple, killing him instantly. The deceased was partially deaf, to which is assigned the cause of the fatal accident. The body was brought to the city and taken to his late home at Third and Catharine streets.

THE THERMOMETER.—The weather for the past few days has proved very acceptable after the intensely warm weather with which we have been visited during the season. At a late hour last night an overcoat could have been worn without in any way inconveniencing the wearer. The following table exhibits the state of the thermometer to-day, in comparison with the same date for the last ten years:—

Years.	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1868	65	75	—
1867	70	83	85
1866	67	71	71
1865	65	76	79
1864	80	90	94
1863	75	85	87
1862	70	80	83
1861	70	63	61
1860	77	84	72
1859	75	86	84

GRAND CONCERT AND HOP at the Surf House, Atlantic City, N. J. A grand entertainment, consisting of a concert and hop, will take place at the Surf House, Atlantic City, on Saturday evening next. Madame Josephine Schimpf, Miss Leonie Petry, a lady amateur; Theodore Habelmann, Henry G. Thunder, Jean Louis, William Stoll, Jr., and Carl Sentz and orchestra will all take part in the concert, the programme for which is one of the most brilliant imaginable. After the concert a grand hop will be inaugurated, at which several novel features will be introduced. The whole affair will be under the capable direction of Mr. Jean Louis, who has made ample preparations to make the entertainment a decided success.

RELIEVED.—Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, who, since January, 1866, has been in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been relieved, and is to be succeeded by Commodore John B. Marchand. Commodore Selfridge is on the retired list. He has been in the service since the year 1818, and was last at sea in 1862. The Philadelphia Navy Yard has been in excellent condition since he assumed command of it. Commodore Marchand is on the active list. He entered the service in 1828, and was last at sea in 1865.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon a lad residing at Gaul and Hewston streets, Eighteenth Ward, was engaged in flying a kite, the "bobs" of which became entangled in a tree. He climbed up the tree, and in attempting to extricate the "bobs," lost his hold, and fell to the ground. The body was found lying there by a citizen passing, who on turning it over, discovered life to be extinct. The attending physician stated that the neck had been broken in the fall.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—Yesterday morning Revenue Detective Brooks made a seizure of four barrels of whisky, at Fourth and Parker streets. The barrels were seized upon the sidewalk, in front of a vinegar establishment. They had no marks upon them. Removed to Bankson's bonded warehouse.

APPOINTMENTS.—Maurice Harrington, D. R. McLean, and Thomas R. Broadhead have been appointed United States Internal Revenue Gaugers and Inspectors of Distilled Spirits for the First District of Pennsylvania.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning an unknown colored woman was found dead in the entry of a house in the rear of No. 13 Emeline street. Coroner notified.

Death of a Young Lady from Disappointment In Love.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday says:—"A sad but interesting case of the death of a young lady named Susan King, is a general topic of conversation at Woburn at the present time. The deceased had been affianced to a young man, to whom, it appears, she was deeply attached. Some weeks since she happened to observe him in company with another young woman, under such circumstances as to give rise to feelings of jealousy on her part. She upbraided him for his conduct, and he replied to her remonstrances in a spirited manner, which further provoked her to dismiss him. It seems, however, that she still cherished in secret the old affection, and the disappointment so weighed upon her mind as to cause a severe nervous attack, resulting, about ten days since, in utter prostration. She remained in this condition until her death, which occurred on Saturday last. The circumstances having been so peculiar, and the malady having baffled the skill of the physicians, it was deemed proper an autopsy should be performed, which was done on Monday by Drs. Cutter and Abbot. No trace of disease, or obvious cause of death was discoverable, but the system was apparently in an entirely healthy and normal condition. The deceased was a person of excellent character and fine personal appearance, and was much esteemed and beloved.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney. There were some fourteen or fifteen dock applicants for justice this morning—three being of the tender sex.

RASCAL.

Shadwood Davis, an impudent-looking mulatto boy, was charged with the larceny of a roll of cloth, and with an air of bravado pleaded guilty. On Saturday last he entered a store at the corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, took up this piece of cloth and ran out with it. He was pursued and captured at Ninth and Pine streets, and then owned up.

DUSKY THIEF.

James Buck, colored, was convicted of a charge of stealing a set of harness, valued at $25, belonging to William Stokes. It was taken from Mr. Stokes' stable on the night of June 30, and on the following day the prisoner was seen taking it over the Market street bridge. When questioned as to his possession of the harness he said that he was on his way to a mender in West Philadelphia, by the order of his master. He was taken to the Station House, and an investigation was made, which proved his statements false. Mr. Stokes went to the Station House and identified the property as his.

BURGLARY AND DEATH.

John Magee and Frank Johnson two strong healthy looking young men, who no doubt could easily earn an honest livelihood, were this morning tried for an attempt to commit a burglary. The evidence against them was that on Wednesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to open the cellar window of Christopher Dillon's tavern, at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Kent streets, and consequently on the following (Thursday) night Mr. Dillon's son Thomas, and another boy, John Harvey, were on the watch for them. Between twelve and one o'clock that night they, watching from the second-story window, saw three men approach the cellar-window on Kent street and try to force it open with a hatchet; they failed in this, however, and sat down for a few moments in the street; while they were sitting there the boys recognized them as the two prisoners, and Sweeney, who lived in the neighborhood; they soon walked around to the side of the house, and Sweeney climbed over the fence, opened the gate, and let the other into the yard. Sweeney went off a few steps to the corner of the yard and stooped as if picking up something, and then young Dillon fired a gun at him from the window; he fell dead, and the others scampered away. In a few moments, however, they returned without their shoes and coats, as if they had been roused from honest slumber by the report of the gun, and, having hurriedly donned but a portion of their dress, had run to the scene of the excitement. A detective hastened to the ground, and while Magee held a candle for him, searched the dead man, finding upon him a breastpin, a key, and several other articles. About two hours afterwards, in consequence of a statement made by young Dillon, Magee was arrested while lying upon a cellar door surrounded by women, and shortly afterwards Johnson was taken into custody.

On the part of the prisoners, Elizabeth Johnson testified that she was aroused by the report of the gun, and looking out of the window saw Magee run up the street into the yard, and then lift up Sweeney, who was lying there almost dead. Magee was without hat, shoes, or coat. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

THE INDIANS.

Release of Captive White Children—One Still Detained.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Indian Captives Released.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Indian Superintendent Thomas E. Murphy, dated Atchison, Kansas, August 6, enclosing two letters from John E. Tappan, who was a member of the late Peace Commission, dated respectively July 13 and 26, 1868, and stating that the Kiowas had delivered up to him, as a proof of their friendship for the whites, a boy about four, and a girl about thirteen years of age, and that he had handed them over to General Alfred Sully, commanding the district of the Upper Arkansas.

Superintendent Murphy on his recent visit to Larned, saw this boy and girl at Fort Harker. General Sully said he intended to send the girl to St. Mary's Mission, to be taken care of by the sisters, and to keep the boy until it can be ascertained where their friends and relatives reside. The Comanches had also brought in and delivered up to Agent Wynkoop, without ransom, a girl about nine years old. This child Agent Wynkoop preferred to keep with his family, until it can be ascertained where her father and mother reside.

He says they were not taken prisoners nor killed, that her name is Cordell, and her grandfather's name is Albright, but cannot tell what State or country they reside in. The Comanches still hold one boy, who they have promised to deliver up to their new agent when he gives them their annuities. They say positively that this is the only white captive now held by the Kiowas and Comanches.

Canadian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The Minister of Customs has under consideration the prevention of importation into Canada of cattle from the Western States, in consequence of the disease reported to have broken out among them.

The prospectus of the Merchants' Express Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has just been issued. It is intended to supplant the American Express Company. A meeting will be held this afternoon for the formation of a provincial board of directors.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A fire occurred early this morning, which destroyed the greater portion of the chemical works of Taylor & Barker. The loss on building, stock, and apparatus, will reach eight thousand dollars, which is nearly covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton steady at 29½c. Flour quiet, sales of 6000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat steady, sales of 6000 bushels spring at $2·15. Corn firm, and advanced 1c., sales of 100,000 bushels at $1·14@1·10. Oats dull at 81½@82½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 61½. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady nominally at 29@29½. Flour not so strong, but in fair demand Wheat unchanged; prime red $2·70@2·75. Corn dull; white, $1·20; yellow, $1·21. Oats dull at 85@92 cents. Rye firm; prime, $1·50. Mess Pork firm at $30·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¼; clear sides, 17½@17¾; shoulders, 14¾ cents. Hams, 22@23 cents. Lard quiet at 19 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet at $5·50@6·50. Oregon extra flour, $6·50. Wheat, $1·70@1·75. Legal-tenders, 69½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Flour $5·50@6·50. Wheat firm at $1·75. Legal tenders, 69½.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	103¼
N.Y. and E. R.	57½	Western U. Tel.	33¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Clev. & Tol. R.	109⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Tol. & Wabash R.	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Mil. and St. P. com	75
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Adams Express Co.	52
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¾	Wells' Fargo	26½
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	U. S. Express	44
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.		Tennessee 6s, new	63⅝
R. R.	108½	Gold	147⅝

Condition of the Banks.

The following is a report of the condition of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, showing their condition on the 10th of August to have been as follows:—

LOANS.		COIN.	
Boston	$103,862,896	Boston	$684,968
New York	279,715,786	New York	24,784,427
Philadelphia	54,692,015	Philadelphia	184,007
Total	$438,216,687	Total	$25,603,871
DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
Boston	$14,962,268	Boston	$10,622,451
New York	281,716,492	New York	34,074,874
Philadelphia	40,341,082	Philadelphia	25,197,164
Total	$317,019,842	Total	$69,894,489
LEGAL TENDER.		Deposits	$317,019,842
Boston	$15,753,938	Circulation	69,894,289
New York	74,051,5[illegible]		
Philadelphia	17,792,508	Total	$386,914,131
Total	$107,598,014		

This exhibit shows that the banks of the three cities have about 28 per cent. reserve in greenbacks, and also hold $25 603 307 in specie, of which amount all but $818 970 is held by the New York banks.

POLITICAL.

—The *Republican* says:—"The Scandinavians of Chicago are never laggards in any good word or work. They opened the campaign nobly on Saturday. The vote of the Scandinavians in this city will be cast almost solid for Grant and Colfax; and meantime Captain Silfversparre's Tanners will be seen and heard among the busiest when there is duty to be done or guard to mount."

—The Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier* says:—"At an auction held in this village last Saturday, a biography of ex-President Pierce, with a steel-plate engraving, was offered, and the highest and only bid that could be obtained was one cent, at which sum it was struck off."

—One of General Hancock's principal staff officers, when asked, after the Democratic National Convention, how he liked the ticket, responded:—"What uniform do you suppose I wear? Do you think I have begun to wear grey?"

—The Springfield *Republican*, in commenting on some recent Rebel utterances in Charleston, adds:—"What an extraordinary world this would be if all the predictions made in South Carolina for the last ten years should come true."

—General O. H. La Grange, the Commander of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, is one of the Republican electors at large in California.

—Six of the eleven Republican candidates for Congressional honors from Indiana were soldiers in the war to crush Rebellion.

—The Hon. Horace Maynard has three competitors for the nomination in his district, but will undoubtedly be re-elected.

—It is said to be the intention of the Ohio Democrats to run Mr. Pendleton for Congress in the First District.

—An old Confederate cavalry regiment in Louisiana has reorganized as a Seymour and Blair Club.

—Blair has seven children, all of whom will have to be provided with offices when they grow up.

—Horatio Seymour is not a parent now, nor will he be apparent after the election.

FOURTH EDITION

THE OBSEQUIES.

The Remains of Thaddeus Stevens Lying in State at the Capitol.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conveying the Remains of Thaddeus Stevens to the Capitol.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Early this morning the late residence of Thaddeus Stevens was besieged by a large crowd, mostly of colored people, anxious to view the remains. Only a few personal friends were admitted, as the rooms in which he lay was insufficient to accommodate the crowd. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate; General J. A. Ekin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Brown, and Senator McDonald. Soon after 11 o'clock a battalion of Butler's Zouaves, an independent colored military company, arrived at Mr. Stevens' house, under command of Captain Hawkins.

At 12 o'clock the coffin was closed, and preparations made to convey the body to the Capitol. The pall-bearers were composed of colored and white men, two of the latter being James Reese and John Chancey, who were in the habit of carrying Mr. Stevens from the carriage to his seat in the House. The coffin was surrounded by colored Zouaves, and the procession, consisting of them and a few friends, proceeded to the Capitol, where arrangements had been made to have the body of the deceased lay in state. As soon as the doors were opened, large crowds congregated outside, rushed in, and passed around, viewing the remains of Mr. Stevens in the same place where the body of President Lincoln lay. The Great Commoner is the second person whose body has lain in state in the rotunda, President Lincoln being the first. The catafalque stands directly in front of Ellicots' statue of President Lincoln.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128½	Pacific Mail S. Co.	103¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	57¼	West. Union Tele.	33¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Toledo & Wabash	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com	75
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express	52
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¾	Wells Fargo	26½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82½	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¼	Tennessees, new	63⅜
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.		Gold	147⅝
R. R.	108½	Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$5000 City 6s, New	103½	100 sh Cata Prf	33½
$1000 Leh 6s. gold l...2d.	84	100 sh Leh N....s60.	21½
3 sh C & Am R. s5wn.	127½	38 sh Penna R.	53¾
100 sh Read R....b30.	45 81	28 do....ls.	53¾
100 do....s5.	45¾	20 do.	53¾
100 do....s5.	45·81	12 do.	53⅝
SECOND BOARD.			
$200 City 6s, New	103⅝	2 sh Lit Sch R.	45
$1000 Pa 6s, W L cp	102¼	1 sh Read R.	46
$500 Read 6s, '43-80	92¼	1 sh Penna R.	53½
$500 Leh 6s gold l.	88¾	32 do....ls.	53¾
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s. s5wn.	72½	20 sh Leh V R	54¾
12 sh Mech Bk	31½	100 sh Phil & E....b30.	26½
30 sh Mor C Pf	70	100 sh Cata Prf	33½
20 sh Manuf Nt Bk	31½	100 do....b30.	33¾

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, William Cush, residing at No. 1012 S. Twelfth street, had a hearing upon the charge of getting a suit of clothing from Wanamaker & Brown, and running away with it. Alfred Halloman, a salesman at Wanamaker & Brown, testified that the defendant came to the store and was fitted with a suit of clothes; he sent a man to collect the bill at the prisoner's house, when he (the prisoner) threatened his life; the defendant then jumped from the window and left; he did not pay the bill.

Edward Smith testified that he took the goods to the defendant's house, when the defendant jumped from the window. Held in $1500 bail.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.					
Merrimack, W.		15½	Amoskeag		13½
Merrimack, D.		14½	Lowell		11½
Cocheco, L.		15	Wamsutta		10½
Sprague		14½	Victory		10½
Pacific		14	Waurregan		12½
American		14	Arnold		11½
Dunnells		14	Hamilton		14
Allens		13½	Richmond		13½
Manchester		14	Gloucester		14
Freemans		12½	Mourning		12
Briggs		11½	Lancaster		14
Nassau		14	Oriental		14
GINGHAMS.					
Lancaster		18	Hartford		14½
Berkshire		18	Roanoke		13
Caledonia		16	Glasgow		14½—17
BROWN SHEETINGS.					
Amoskeag, A.	4-4	17	Pocasset	4-4	17½
Lawrence, C.	4-4	17	" F.	3-4	11
" F.	4-4	14½	Pepperell, E.		16
" G.	7-8	14	" R.		15
" M.	3-4	12	" O.		16
" H.	3-3	12	" N.		15
Pacific, Extra	4-4	17½	"	7-4	37
" H.	4-4	17½	"	8-4	40
" L.	4-4	16	"	9-4	45
Atlantic, A.	4-4	18	"	10-4	50
" H.	4-4	17½	Boot, S.		15
" L.	4-4	15	" O.		13½
" V.	3-4	15	" H.		16½
" N.	3-4	11	Appleton, A.	4-4	17
Superior, IXL.	4-4	15	Laconia, H.	4-4	17
Shawmut, C.	4-4	16½	" O.		15
Agawam, F.	4-4	14	" B.		16
Stark, A.	4-4	17	" E.		15
Massachusetts	4-4	15½	Lyman, E.	4-4	17
" BB.	4-4	14	" C.	4-4	16
" E.	7-8	12½	" G.	4-4	16½
Indian Head	4-4	17½	Utica	4-4	18
"	3-4	14½	Fremont, C.	4-4	13½
Exeter, A.	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A.	4-4	16
" S.	7-8	12½	" C.	4-4	15
Medford	4-4	16	" BB.	4-4	14
Augusta	4-4	16	" W.	4-4	12½
"	7-8	14	Great Falls, H.	9-8	13
Gilboa	4-4	13½	" J.	4-4	13
Pittsfield, A.	4-4	13½	" M.	4-4	14½
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" S.	4-4	13
Everett, AA.	4-4	15½	Cabot, A.	4-4	16
Shannon	4-4	16½	" W.	4-4	15
Bedford, R.	3-4	11	Dwight, A.	4-4	16
Conesto Co., E.	3-4	9½	" X.	4-4	11½
BLEACHED MUSLINS.					
New York Mills	4-4	28	Dwight	4-4	19
Wamsutta	4-4	25	Ballou & Son	4-4	16
"	5-4	35	"	7-8	14½
Tuscarora	4-4	22½	Lonsdale	4-4	19
Williamsville	4-4	21	" Cambric		27½
Bates	4-4	19	Hill	4-4	18
White Rock	4-4	18	"	7-8	15
Forestdale	4-4	18	Bartlett	4-4	16
Indian River, X.		12½	" 33-inch		14½
" XX.		14	" 31-inch		12½
Attawaugan, X.		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	16½
" XX.		15	" 33-inch		14½
Masonville	4-4	18½	" 31-inch		14
Blackstone	4-4	16½	Great Falls, J.	7-8	14
Hope	4-4	15	" K.	4-4	15
Langdon	4-4	16	" P.	7-4	15
" 42-inch		19	" Q.	4-4	17
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12½
Waurregan	4-4	20	Waltham, X.	4-4	14
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42-inch		16½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	40
"	9-4	52½	"	9-4	42½
"	10-4	57½	"	10-4	57½
Utica	7-8	22	Franklin Mfg Co.	4-4	15½
"	5-4	40	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A.	4-4	15
"	10-4	67½	" B.	7-8	12½
Boot, R.	5-4	11	Green, G.	4-4	11½
" B.	4-4	17½	Amoskeag, A.	4-4	18½
" W.	5-4	19	" Z.	7-8	13½
Androscoggin	4-4	18	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	8½	"	7-8	14½

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street